

Ulster IRA Woman Arrested; Others Are Said to Flee North

BELFAST, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Many women members of the Irish Republican Army were reported to have gone into hiding today following the arrest of 30-year-old Elizabeth McKee, the first woman to be detained under emergency powers since the present troubles began in 1969.



Elizabeth McKee

left the capital and that some had gone across the border into the Irish Republic.

Miss McKee was one of a number of people arrested on Friday night when British troops raided a house in the Andersonstown area, a Roman Catholic district.

Several women have been arrested since the troubles began, but all have gone through the normal court process on such charges as illegal possession of weapons.

Under the emergency powers now in operation, Miss McKee can be held without charge for 28 days, by which time her case must be referred to one of the commissioners dealing with people interned under the powers.

Security chiefs have known for some time that IRA women have been playing a major role in helping to transport arms and explosives. At a number of IRA funerals they have paraded in uniforms.

Meanwhile, a Catholic ex-servicemen's association called for a one-day protest strike after the death early today of Jack Mooney, 31, whose car was riddled with bullets last night on the outskirts of Belfast. Two of his four passengers—all Catholics—were injured.

Earlier in the day a Catholic couple engaged to be married were found shot and stabbed to death just across the border in the Irish Republic, their bodies placed in the shape of a cross.

Because the bodies were found in the republic they do not figure in official statistics on the number of deaths in Northern Ireland, which now stand at 676 lives lost since sectarian conflict erupted into violence three and a half years ago.

Police figures show that there were 127 apparently motivated killings in Northern Ireland in 1972, most of them believed to be sectarian reprisal slayings.

Last month 20 people were assassinated, the worst month since July.

Today the interdenominational Labor party appealed to the province's administrator, William Whitlam, to increase the size of the task force, comprised of British Army intelligence officers and local detectives assigned to track down the assassins.

Sicily Floods, Alpine Snows Trap Italians

ROME, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Winter besieged Italy today, trapping skiers and climbers in snow in the north and isolating villages with floodwaters in Sicily.

Army units and volunteers with bulldozers worked to restore washed-out roads on the eastern coast of Sicily to reach villages cut off over the New Year's weekend.

At least 10 persons died in mud slides and floods around Messina and Catania where torrential rain and high seas accompanied gale-force winds. A family of six perished in their sleep in Fantina, Sicily, when their house collapsed.

To the north, heavy snows trapped motorists and winter vacationers. National police brought out heavy snowplows to try to reach them. Police estimated that 100 skiers were surprised by a sudden snowstorm. Most sought refuge in private homes.

About 450 skiers were isolated at resorts in the Alps when snowslides blocked roads. At Ghibo di Parli, some 500 winter vacationers were cut off by a small avalanche, which also interrupted electricity and telephone communications.

But the heaviest toll from the weather came in Sicily, where houses collapsed under mudslides or because their foundations were weakened by heavy rains. The outer breakwater at Catania was severely pounded in a storm, and port officials said several ships anchored in the harbor were damaged.

However, on the Sicilian west coast the rain ceased and fishermen put out to sea for the first time in nearly three days. Boat service to the Italian mainland was restored.

Checkpoint Crash and Arrests End Yule Visits to E. Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (UPI).—West Berliners' first Christmas holiday visits to the East since 1965 ended with an apparent attempt to smuggle refugees to the West in an automobile, West Berlin police said today.

A car raced toward a Berlin wall checkpoint, broke through a barrier and halted upon hitting a concrete pillar at the Heinrich Heine crossing point at 11:40 p.m. yesterday.

Armed East Berlin border guards surrounded the wrecked automobile and arrested the occupants. Witnesses said three or four persons were in the car.

Two other persons, a man and a woman, were arrested immediately afterward when their automobile arrived at the checkpoint, police said. The crossing point may be used only by West Germans.

A West Berlin police spokesman said it was likely that West Germans returning from holiday visits to the East tried to bring refugees out with them, perhaps hoping to profit from the holiday period's relaxed border controls.

But border guards made close checks. It was reported by Western residents returning from visits.

Guards not only looked into the trunks and under the hoods of automobiles, but made motor-

Fog Lifts a Bit in England, Letting Travelers Fly Out

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP).—The thick fog that has blanketed England for three days began lifting in part today and thousands of stranded airline passengers began leaving. Many complained that hotels and taxi drivers had taken advantage of their plight.

A spokesman for British Overseas Airways Corp. admitted: "It seems to me unfortunately true that some people have attempted to make a quick buck out of the misfortunes of delayed travelers."

Although some planes left Heathrow shortly after 9 a.m., Britain's weather bureau warned that widespread fog would continue for the rest of the month.

At Luton Airport, north of London, only two planes took off and none landed by dawn. More than 2,000 passengers were squeezed into the terminal, some sleeping on benches.

Incoming planes in the south were diverted north to Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, and to Prestwick in Scotland, causing chaos at those smaller airports.

As the fog hung to the south of England, visibility in some areas around London was down to a few yards.

The highways were also icy and the police escorted vehicles in convoys on a major north-south highway to avoid pileups.

Train Service Disrupted
Train service was disrupted by fog in the Thames valley commuter country.

At Heathrow, some passengers complained that London had become a "great big clip joint," as one put it.

Typical was the account of a former Maryland legislator, Eric Welle, who said he was forced to pay a cabbie a \$12.7 "log charge" on the ride from his hotel to Heathrow—after he had to buy the driver a \$2.35 breakfast at the hotel.

"I was flabbergasted," Mr. Welle said. "He said he wouldn't move until I bought him breakfast."

The Big Four agreement gave West Berliners their first opportunity since 1965 to spend the Christmas holidays on the other side of the wall.

But police said that instead of the expected 500,000 only about 200,000 visited the East. They said the exact number would not be known until the East Germans announce it.



Associated Press

AMERICAN VISITOR—Folk singer Joan Baez (left) talking with three American prisoners of war in Hanoi. Miss Baez and three other visiting Americans were in Hanoi during intensive U.S. bombing attacks on North Vietnamese capital. Picture was made by Barry Romo, one of the visiting Americans. POWs were not identified.

Australian Minister's Words Disturb Relations With U.S.

By Robert Trumbull

SYDNEY, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Anti-American statements by a member of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's new cabinet, coming on top of other disturbing developments in the normally tranquil relations between the United States and Australia, have upset the United States Embassy and caused concern in Washington.

In response to the recent bombing of North Vietnam, Australian maritime unions have ordered a ban on services to American ships in Australian ports. Windows have been broken in the Sydney offices of the U.S. Trade Center.

There was no special reaction when James P. Cairns, Minister of Trade and third-ranking member of Mr. Whitlam's cabinet, denounced the American policy in Vietnam as one of "deceit and moral bankruptcy." Mr. Cairns has been a prominent critic of the war.

It was different when Labor Minister Clyde R. Cameron, regarded as the waterfront bar on American ships with a statement commending "economic pressure" on the United States to influence Vietnam policy.

The embassy reacted sharply, though quietly, to Mr. Cameron's statement. Under the British parliamentary system prevailing here, a cabinet minister's utterances can be taken as expressions of government policy in the area of his responsibility.

Strong condemnation of the trade unions' anti-U.S. port action, which is to remain in effect pending a new meeting of union representatives on Jan. 11, has come from the Chambers of Commerce of Sydney and Melbourne, and others.

In another conciliatory gesture, Defense Minister Lance H. Barnard, Mr. Whitlam's chief aide, stated today that Australia does not contemplate any cutback in its commitment to the South East Asia Treaty Organization, and intends to participate in a SEATO military exercise about midyear.

The leftist-dominated Sydney Building Construction Workers' Union voted today to recommend a general union boycott of American goods and services unless the United States signs a truce with North Vietnam by the end of January.

The recommendation must be accepted by state and federal labor bodies to become effective.

and Pan American World Airways. Street demonstrations have taken place.

American diplomats took these expressions more or less in stride, as they did the Whitlam government's quick recognition of Communist China and East Germany and the abrupt withdrawal of the last Australian servicemen in Vietnam soon after Mr. Whitlam's Labor party assumed office after its electoral victory Dec. 2.

However, the termination of a \$12-million military aid program for South Vietnam took Washington by surprise. Americans commented that Australia had made the gesture more dramatic than necessary.

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Hanoi Raids Described

(Continued from Page 1)

the bombing is extremely accurate," he said.

"The most horrible scene I've ever seen in my life was when we visited the residential area of Hanoi, and as far as I could see, everything was destroyed," Mr. Allen said.

"Smoke was coming up from the rubble, and then I saw an old woman digging with her hands, and she was chanting out loud, 'My son, my son, where are you?'"

Miss Baez later went on to San Francisco, where she told another news conference that the people of Hanoi "go on functioning day after day" despite the bombings.

"The biggest mistake is to think the bombing is going to stop anybody's will. They just go on."

Civilians Killed
North Vietnam had reported more than 3,000 civilians killed in the raids over the Hanoi and Haiphong areas when President Nixon halted the attacks Sunday after 12 days. Pentagon and administration officials denied the North Vietnamese charge that nonmilitary facilities were targeted.

Gen. Taylor was asked about comments that the North Vietnamese had manipulated the four Americans during their visit by escorting them and showing them only certain sights.

"That may be true," he replied. "It may mean that we might not have seen some things that we would have liked to have seen; but, nonetheless, we did see the things we saw."

All Norse Parties Ask End of War

OSLO, Jan. 2 (UPI).—All eight Norwegian political parties today called for a halt in the bombing of North Vietnam followed by an end to all acts of war.

Former Premier Trygve Bratteli, chairman of the Social Democratic party, the nation's largest, said at a news conference that the joint declaration was intended for all parties involved in the Vietnam conflict.

"The political parties in Norway agree to support the demand of a total and final halt to the bombings, followed by a cessation of all acts of war in Vietnam, a rapid conclusion of the negotiations and the signing of a peace agreement," the declaration said.

U.S. Concedes Damage at Red Hospital

Pentagon Calls Bombs A Possible Cause

(Continued from Page 1)

ing what Mr. Ziegler called a more constructive attitude at the negotiating table.

Today, Mr. Warren clearly linked the bombing to negotiations. Responding to questions, he said, "If you look, you will find that when serious negotiations were entered into, there was a discontinuation of bombing above the 20th parallel."

He noted his statement Saturday that the suspension of raids above the 20th parallel "would remain in effect as long as serious negotiations were under way."

He had no comment on a statement today by President Georges Pompidou of France that "real, precise difficulties, hard to overcome" still face Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho.

At the Pentagon, Mr. Friedman discussed the bombing and read a statement that said: "It appears that some limited accidental damage has occurred to some facilities at Gia Lam airport and at a hospital the enemy calls Bach Mai. The exact extent of this damage is uncertain, as is its cause."

"Our information does not square with Hanoi's propaganda claims of massive destruction at these sites."

He related what he said was U.S. policy to select as targets only military objectives in North Vietnam. But, he added, "We know, and have said many times, that from time to time accidental damage to other than military targets occurs, sometimes involving United States ordnance or aircraft and sometimes involving North Vietnamese ordnance or aircraft."

One of the four anti-war visitors to Hanoi during the heavy bombing, the Rev. Michael Allen of Yale Divinity School, today said that he saw a civilian hospital that had been devastated by U.S. bombs.

On Dec. 22, he said, some walls of the hospital were left standing. "But by all standards I know the hospital was destroyed."

American Seek Funds
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—A group of leading Americans, including former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and several high-ranking clergymen, have launched a \$3-million campaign to rebuild 950-bed Bach Mai Hospital.

Among the sponsors listed were Mr. Clark, Methodist Bishop John Wesley Lord, the Right Rev. Robert D. Kennedy and the Right Rev. Paul Moore Jr., both Episcopal bishops, playwright Arthur Miller, Georgia State Rep. Julian Bond, and Dr. Charles Mayo 3d.

U.S. Awaits Cuba Reply on Hijacks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—The State Department said today that Cuba had not yet responded to American anti-hijacking proposals.

Asked about the possibility of a snag, department spokesman Charles Bray told reporters: "I would be very cautious about drawing judgments one way or another."

He said no response had been made by Cuba to the proposals, made by the United States last November to Havana after Cuba had indicated an interest in reaching an agreement against hijacking and the pirating of ships and boats following two hijackings of U.S. airliners to Havana.

But last month, three Cuban fishermen seized control of their vessel and asked to remain in the United States.

Their case apparently caused some embarrassment during the anti-hijacking talks, and the Cuban government is said to be insisting on the return of Cubans who leave their country illegally.



United Press International

PRESIDENTIAL PRAYER—South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thien at the National Cathedral in Saigon.

U.S. Bombers Resume Raids In the South of North Vietnam

SAIGON, Jan. 2 (AP).—U.S. bombers attacked the southern panhandle of North Vietnam today, ending the New Year holiday's 36-hour pause in the air strikes there.

The U.S. command announced that the bombing halt remained in effect in North Vietnam above the 20th parallel, an area that includes the major cities of Hanoi and Haiphong.

Bombing above the 20th parallel was ordered Saturday by President Nixon, a move obviously tied to the resumption of talks between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho in Paris next Monday.

In a brief communiqué, the U.S. command said: "U.S. air crews resumed operations over North Vietnam at 1300 hours today after a 36-hour cease-fire." The command said that for reasons of security, no other details of the strikes would be made available.

Resupply Operation
Other U.S. officials said, however, that the bombers were hitting supply routes in the panhandle in an effort to stop North Vietnam's annual dry-season drive to bring men and matériel into South Vietnam across the Demilitarized Zone and through Laos.

The command also announced that bombing strikes were resumed in South Vietnam at dusk yesterday at the conclusion of the holiday's 24-hour cease-fire in this country. The bulk of the strikes, the command said, were in the country's northernmost part, below the DMZ.

During the holiday bombing halt in Vietnam, U.S. air strikes were directed against enemy targets in Laos and Cambodia, including the Ho Chi Minh Trail's supply route and base camps. American bombers also flew missions in support of Laotian forces battling North Vietnamese troops in the Plain des Jarres in northern Laos, the command said.

Ground fighting generally was light and scattered in South Vietnam, although one major battle was reported along Highway 1 in an area about 40 miles northeast of Saigon.

Col. Lu Trung Hien, Saigon command spokesman, said that the fighting broke out just after dawn today between a government militia unit and enemy forces.

The battle raged throughout most of the day, Col. Hien said, but few details were available. Initial reports said at least 20 South Vietnamese militiamen were killed and one was wounded. Enemy losses were not known.

Col. Hien said that it was not known whether the enemy troops were North Vietnamese regulars or Viet Cong.

The Saigon command said this morning that there had been 49 Communist violations of the 24-hour cease-fire. It reported eight South Vietnamese soldiers killed, 69 wounded and five missing.

Three civilians were also killed and 10 wounded, the command said. It reported North Vietnamese and Viet Cong losses as 44 killed and one captured.

Red Drive in Cambodia
PHNOM PENH, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Communist troops today overran and occupied two Cambodian positions on Highway 3 to the south of this capital while Cambodian defenders repulsed a third, larger attack closer to Phnom Penh.

At Frey Totung, 10 miles from Phnom Penh airport, the Cambodians drove off a force of Cambodian and Vietnamese Communists after a 36-hour battle, according to field officers.

The two lost positions, 25 miles from here, were among about a dozen which have come under shelling or ground attacks along the road in the past 48 hours. Communists have taken the of-

tensive along a 30-mile strip in the outskirts of Phnom Penh, a southern provincial capital.

2 Fronts in Laos
VIENTIANE, Jan. 2 (AP).—Communist forces have captured the strategic road junction Sala Phoukhoun, 105 miles southwest of Sala Phoukhoun, and an ambush on a Laos relief convoy just southeast, Muong Kassy.

Sala Phoukhoun is a military important because it is on Highway 7 from the Communist held Plain des Jarres to Highway 13, the road from Vientiane to Luang Prabang.

Communist forces in southern Laos destroyed an important bridge on the Sebong Phay Road, 24 miles southeast of Thakha. The bridge, the largest in Laos, consisted of three spans and was 238 feet long.

Communist forces captured a bridge about a week ago. Government troops regained during the weekend. Two of the three spans were destroyed, and it is totally unusable, a government military spokesman said.

Denmark Seeks To Send \$700,000 To North Vietnam

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 2 (AP).—The Danish government decided today to ask parliament to grant 5 million kroner (\$710,000) in immediate humanitarian aid to North Vietnam.

Breaking with the principle of distributing such aid evenly between North Vietnam, the Viet Cong and South Vietnam, Minister Anker Jorgensen said the U.S. bombing, though suspended, created "an extraordinary, acute need" for aid, particularly in the Hanoi and Haiphong areas.

The Danish parliament quickly granted a total of 40 million kroner (\$5.7 million) humanitarian aid to Vietnam on the basis of equal distribution. In addition, parliament earmarked 70 million kroner (\$10 million) for reconstruction work in parts of Vietnam once the war ends.

The Social Democratic government has an anti-socialist tradition against giving aid to the equal distribution principle when the issue was discussed parliament's Foreign Relations Committee following today's vote.

WEATHER

	C	F	Cloudy
ALABAMA	14	57	Cloudy
ALASKA	2	36	Overcast
ARIZONA	18	64	Sunny
ARKANSAS	12	54	Overcast
CALIFORNIA	15	59	Sunny
CANADA	10	50	Sunny
CONNECTICUT	18	64	Sunny
DELAWARE	18	64	Sunny
FLORIDA	18	64	Sunny
GEORGIA	18	64	Sunny
ILLINOIS	18	64	Sunny
INDIANA	18	64	Sunny
IOWA	18	64	Sunny
KANSAS	18	64	Sunny
KENTUCKY	18	64	Sunny
LOUISIANA	18	64	Sunny
MAINE	18	64	Sunny
MARYLAND	18	64	Sunny
MASSACHUSETTS	18	64	Sunny
MICHIGAN	18	64	Sunny
MINNESOTA	18	64	Sunny
MISSISSIPPI	18	64	Sunny
MISSOURI	18	64	Sunny
MONTANA	18	64	Sunny
NEBRASKA	18	64	Sunny
NEVADA	18	64	Sunny
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	64	Sunny
NEW JERSEY	18	64	Sunny
NEW YORK	18	64	Sunny
NORTH CAROLINA	18	64	Sunny
NORTH DAKOTA	18	64	Sunny
OHIO	18	64	Sunny
OKLAHOMA	18	64	Sunny
OREGON	18	64	Sunny
PENNSYLVANIA	18	64	Sunny
RHODE ISLAND	18	64	Sunny
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	64	Sunny
SOUTH DAKOTA	18	64	Sunny
TENNESSEE	18	64	Sunny
TEXAS	18	64	Sunny
UTAH	18	64	Sunny
VERMONT	18	64	Sunny
VIRGINIA	18	64	Sunny
WASHINGTON	18	64	Sunny
WEST VIRGINIA	18	64	Sunny
WISCONSIN	18	64	Sunny
WYOMING	18	64	Sunny

at Flaine
toast Mont Blanc
with a "vin chaud" at
8,200 ft

When you step out of the cable car, 8,200 FT. up, pay your own respects to the Giant of the Alps. He looks so close across the valley, you could almost tip glasses together. Flaine the international snow resort. In a class by itself. Hte Savoie France - Geneva 44 miles

You'll love sunny, spectacular **estoril** where everything is perfection all year round! Stay in elegant hotels and enjoy delicious Portuguese cuisine in traditional restaurants. Relax on beautiful ocean beaches and wander through centuries old gardens. Practice all your favorite sports. The climate, the coast, the charm and the company... you'll find the best of everything in Estoril. FOR THE EXCITING DETAILS, WRITE TO JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.

هكذا من النحل

Democratic Caucus Votes, 154-75, to End Funds for War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—House Democrats voted today to support cutting off funds in order to end the Indochina war immediately, subject only to arrangements for safe withdrawal of troops and return of U.S. prisoners.

The 154-to-75 vote by the majority-party caucus came on the eve of the convening of the 93rd Congress.

The resolution urged "that no further funds be authorized, appropriated or expended for U.S. military combat operations in or over Indochina and that such operations be terminated immediately, subject only to arrangements necessary to insure the safe withdrawal of American troops and the return of American prisoners of war."

Further-reaching than any previous enactment on the subject,

the statement, if reduced to legislation, presumably would face a stiff fight in Congress.

The war issue and the expected confrontation with President Nixon on a variety of issues dominated the daylong caucus. Several efforts to weaken the language of the resolution failed, but the reference to withdrawal of troops and return of prisoners was inserted.

Rep. Joe D. Waggoner Jr., of Louisiana, who moved to insert the reference, said his amendment gutted the original resolution, which was offered by Rep. Lucien N. Nedel, of Michigan.

"I felt they had the votes to pass something. We had to make it ineffective. There's nothing in the resolution that is not already in public law," Rep. Waggoner said.

But two strong critics of Vietnam war policy, Reps. Don Edwards, of California, and Bella Abzug, of New York, said separately that they did not consider the resolution significantly weakened.

A White House legislative emissary to Congress said the President wanted no resolution to be adopted. He said the vote runs the risk of jeopardizing peace negotiations.

Peace Advocates

Despite the hall of heavy bombing over the Hanoi-Haliphong area and the prospect of renewed peace talks, proponents of congressional end-the-war action reckoned their chances the best.

Speaker Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, told a group of mothers of prisoners of war that if the administration does not end the war, "Congress will end it on the first appropriation bill."

An aide said Rep. Albert's statement was his judgment of the mood of the lawmakers. Rep. Albert has opposed previous moves by Congress to assert its authority over the President's Vietnam policy.

House Democrats attending the closed caucus said Rep. Albert did not mention the war in his acceptance speech but quoted him as saying Mr. Nixon had gone farther than any previous president in infringing on congressional authority. He reportedly said Congress must assert itself and promised leadership to that end.

A number of Democratic senators were expected to raise the issue at their conference tomorrow before the formal opening session of Congress.

House and Senate Republicans also will caucus separately tomorrow.

Democrats Name Albert Speaker Of House Again

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—The Democrats renominated Rep. Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, as House speaker today, easily turning back a challenge by Rep. John Conyers Jr., of Michigan. The vote was 202 to 25.

Rep. Albert will be formally elected speaker tomorrow when the 93rd Congress convenes, with Democrats continuing in power at the majority party.

Rep. Conyers, who was defeated by 220 to 20 when he ran against Rep. Albert two years ago, said the House needs more aggressive, imaginative leadership than Rep. Albert has provided.

Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, of Massachusetts, will be the new majority leader, succeeding Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, who went down in a plane crash in Alaska last October.

Rep. O'Neill was unchallenged in the Democratic caucus.

The caucus formally declared Rep. Boggs' seat vacant and also that of Rep. Nick Begich, of Alaska, who went down with Rep. Boggs in the plane crash. Both Democratic congressmen were re-elected in November.

Pentagon to Cut Civilian Jobs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—Defense Department officials expect to cut about 100,000 civilian jobs as a result of base closings and other financial restraints in coming months.

Final decisions have not yet been made by President Nixon's Office of Management and Budget, sources said, but the current expectation is for a cutback of about 10 percent in the department's civilian work force.

The Pentagon and the armed services now employ about 1.1 million civilian workers, some 200,000 fewer than at the 1969 Vietnam war peak.



Visitors viewing grave of former President Harry Truman in Independence, Mo.

Why the System Is Helpful and Harmful

Doctors Seek Keys to the Body's Defenses

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—It was a little thing, presumably harmless: a few drops of red pigment from a guinea pig's blood injected into the skin. Yet, in just 10 minutes, the healthy young woman who received them was dead.

She was a volunteer in a medical experiment thought to be entirely safe, but her body reacted violently. Within minutes she complained of headache and began to wheeze. Her skin turned blue. Despite everything doctors could do for her in the next few minutes, she died.

The cause was an immunological reaction gone wild. Her body's internal defense system had reacted too powerfully too soon to an intrusion of something foreign.

That reaction, described as anaphylactic shock, kills an estimated 30 persons a year from such trivial causes as bee stings and a substantially larger number who react violently to antibiotics such as penicillin.

This is the bad side of a complex defense that helps protect humans from germs and parasites and, probably, cancer, a defense without which we would all die.

Destructive, Too

This immunological defense system is potent and life-preserving. But its destructive power can also work against the body's best interests.

That happens not only in rare emergencies like anaphylactic shock, but also in common allergies that afflict an estimated 31 million Americans.

The body's defense system is probably an important factor in such widespread and debilitating illnesses as rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, some forms of kidney disease and anemia and in many other conditions with less familiar names.

All of these are the subject of intense study today among scientists who specialize in immunology.

Specialists say man's understanding in this field is expanding today almost explosively and that the knowledge holds promise for better answers to many illnesses ordinarily treated by methods that are ineffect at best.

Most of the new ideas are yet to be realized in any practical sense, but discoveries in the laboratory are showing the way.

When the strange case of the reaction to guinea-pig blood went into the files of the Harvard Medical School's Department of Legal Medicine a few decades ago, anaphylaxis was already an old story, but only its effects and the broad outline of its causes were clear.

Disaster Traced

Today scientists know the specific class of substances within the body that starts the reaction and have been able to trace some of the chemical events that lead to disaster.

Antibodies are commonly called defensive proteins. They are substances in the blood designed to react with foreign material to which the body has been sensitized.

Although they lack killing power themselves, antibodies focus the immunologic defenses on an invader. One of their key characteristics is their incredible specificity. An antibody designed to react with Polio Virus Type 2, for example, will not respond to Type 1 or 3 even though the differences between the three are unimaginably small.

That specificity explains much of their importance in the immunological defense apparatus. They are like sentries able to tell friend from foe and call the troops into action.

Altogether five main types of antibodies have been discovered. The three best known are Immunoglobulin G, which defends mainly against invading bacteria, other germs and foreign proteins; A, which is secreted in the nose, digestive tract and other places in the body to protect against invasion, and M, which is usually first to be formed against an invader.

The role of Immunoglobulin D is yet to be discovered. The discovery of the Immunoglobulin E class as the agents at work in allergy is considered a

milestone in modern medical research.

The IGE antibodies' function is a matter of lock-and-key matching between one end of the antibody and the offending foreign substance and another lock-and-key match between the other end of the antibody molecule and a body cell called a mast cell.

Somewhat, when this three-way link is established in a sensitized person, the mast cell goes into action. It squirts out histamine and another chemical known as the slow reacting substance—which works in seconds rather than the fraction of a second in which histamine exerts its effects—and something called a chemotactic factor, which attracts certain white blood cells called eosinophils.

Altogether these chemical warfare agents of the body are capable of producing all the effects that cause wheezing, watery eyes and difficulty in breathing.

By studying slices of human tissue in the laboratory, doctors have found that this constellation of chemicals released from mast cells can make smooth muscles, such as those of the bronchial tubes, contract; make blood vessels a little leaky so that fluids escape from them. The attraction of the eosinophils also seems to be a part of the process, but just what they do once on the scene is not yet clearly known.

Dr. E. Frank Austen of Boston's Dr. E. Brigham Hospital and Harvard Medical School, has been among the pioneers in these studies of the so-called "mediators" of the allergic and inflammatory responses and the systems through which they act.

"There has been tremendous progress in our understanding of these effector systems," he said during a recent interview. "The next step is to identify the diseases in which the systems are abnormal because this could have major implications for understanding causes and improving treatment."

For example, he said, the discoveries in recent years help explain why antihistamine drugs are only partially effective in coping with allergic conditions. They deal with one of the mediators, not the others.

To some research workers this suggests that an effective way of dealing with allergy problems in

a patient might be through drugs that would reduce the tendency of mast cells, and others acted upon by IGE, to release powerful chemicals.

In a recent scientific report Dr. Kimishige Ishizaka of Johns Hopkins University—who, with his wife, Dr. Teruko Ishizaka, discovered a few years ago the IGE antibodies—reported evidence from experiments in rabbits suggesting another approach.

He said it appears that a specific sub-class of immunologically active white blood cells is responsible for the formation of the IGE antibodies.

By activating these cells alone, while leaving intact other cells responsible for other groups of antibodies, allergic reactivity might be damped down. The broader implication is that each type of antibody is controlled by its own sub-population of immunologically active cells and might be subject to control through them.

Two-Way Mechanism

Dr. John R. David, of Robert Brigham Hospital, points out that the immunological mechanisms are the same whether the person involved finds the effects good or bad. If the reactions are helpful—providing resistance to disease-causing germs, or destruction of cancer cells, for example—the effect is usually described as "immunity."

When the same mechanisms produce injury to a person's own tissues, one usually refers to the condition as "hypersensitivity."

There are two major classes of immunological defense: humoral immunity involving circulating antibodies and all the systems and substances that act with them; and cellular immunity with an overlapping but in some ways distinct set of functions.

White blood cells called T lymphocytes are a major factor in the cellular system. They, too, have a complex set of mediators, first described about six years ago and still not completely understood.

Existence of all of these is indicated by experiments in the test tube. The question still is whether or not they actually function in man as they do in test tubes. If they do, these functions, both specific and generalized, would help greatly in explaining why the immunological system is so strong in defense and so destructive when its powers are turned against its own body.

Senate Democrats in Effort To Foil Nixon Fund Freeze

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—In a first step to challenge President Nixon's freezing of funds appropriated by Congress, key Senate Democrats are joining in court action to free billions of dollars for highway construction.

The move, led by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Government Operations Committee, is to be followed by legislative action in what promises to be a major battle for control of government spending.

Mr. Nixon has impounded some \$10 billion in appropriated funds in an effort to keep federal outlays down to \$250 billion in the current fiscal year as part of his fight against inflation.

Congress refused last year to pass legislation Mr. Nixon requested for a \$250-billion spending ceiling, with the President empowered to make whatever cuts were necessary in appropriations.

Opponents argued that Congress, not the chief executive, should determine spending priorities, an issue that will carry over into the new session starting tomorrow.

The court action is the filing of a friend-of-the-court brief in support of a suit, brought by the Missouri State Highway Commission to free over \$80 million in highway trust funds frozen by Mr. Nixon.

The money is the state's share of around \$7 billion in federal highway money that has been impounded by Mr. Nixon to hold down federal spending.

A federal district judge ruled in favor of the Missouri commission last summer, holding that legislation passed by Congress prohibited the withholding of the funds.

In Boston Experiment

Totally Artificial Substitute For Blood Keeps Rats Alive

By Robert Reinhold

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Several small white rats are living in apparent contentment in a laboratory here with nothing in their blood vessels to nourish and cleanse their tissue but a milky solution of fluorocarbons and industrial emulsifiers.

The animals are the experimental subjects in a project to develop a totally artificial blood substitute. After five years of testing different mixtures, the scientists here recently achieved a milestone by removing all traces of the blood of a rat, replacing it with the substitute and having the animal survive long enough on the solution for natural blood to regenerate and take over again in about seven days.

Although other laboratories have been working on a blood substitute, this was believed to be the first successful 100 percent blood replacement.

Already 35 rats have survived the treatment, apparently retaining normal behavior and responses.

Reluctant Biochemist

The biochemist who heads the project, Dr. Robert P. Geyer, of the Harvard School of Public Health, is reluctant to discuss the practical implications of the work in detail because it is still entirely experimental.

However, an effective blood substitute is likely to be of importance to basic research and in the treatment of a number of conditions—such as leukemia, anemia and shock—as well as in organ transplants and blood transfusions for surgery.

While the substitute has been used to achieve 80 percent blood replacement in monkeys, Dr. Geyer stresses that use in humans remains a distant objective. No tests in humans are yet planned.

The John A. Hartford Foundation of New York has invested more than half a million dollars in the project since 1968 and recently awarded Dr. Geyer \$122,000 for the next two years.

Inert Substances

The chief constituent of the substitute was drawn from a group of semioorganic compounds called fluorocarbons. These are highly inert and heat-resistant substances that have found their way into a number of practical uses, including coatings for non-stick frying pans.

They also possess the ability to absorb extraordinarily large amounts of dissolved gases. This made them likely candidates for a blood substitute because the chief task of blood is to carry oxygen to the cells and remove carbon dioxide as waste.

The chief problem was to break down the chemical bonds that could pass through the smallest blood vessels, the capillaries. For this, Dr. Geyer turned to another group of synthetic chemicals, the polyols, which are often used to emulsify other liquids into small particles much the way milk and cream are homogenized. To reduce the viscosity of the mixture, a starch derivative called hydroxyethyl starch was added.

The fluorocarbons take the place of the red blood cells, which carry gases to and from the lungs. The polyols, besides emulsifying the fluorocarbons, take the role of the protein in blood plasma, which gives blood its volume by binding to water and preventing the water from leaking into the tissue.

Pumped in Tail

Almost every day in Dr. Geyer's laboratory at Harvard, where he is a professor, the nutrition department's two or three rats are anesthetized lightly with ether and the solution (mixed with salt, sugar and penicillin) is pumped in through a tube in the tail while the natural blood is slowly drained out through the jugular vein in the throat.

At the blood drain, the animal's tail and extremities slowly turn from pink to a ghostly white, but it continues to breathe. The exchange is completed in about two hours and the awakened rat is placed in a jar, with food and water, where it is closely monitored. Until recently, it was necessary to leave about 3 percent of the natural blood for the animal to survive.

It is not known if the animals can live permanently with the blood substitute because normal blood regenerates quickly. But Dr. Geyer hopes to determine if the rats can survive indefinitely without hemoglobin, the normal gas-carrying agent in red blood cells, by destroying the bone marrow, the site of red-cell production.

Since blood contains hundreds of other chemicals and structures besides the red cells and protein, Dr. Geyer is far from producing a total blood substitute. When it is perfected, he said, the most immediate practical use is likely to be in basic medical research.

Valve in Transplants

A totally artificial blood system could be useful, he said, in studying the immunological responses of animals, the behavior of chemotherapeutic agents and the rate at which blood components regenerate. He also believes it could be of value in keeping organs or even entire animals oxygenated for use in transplants later.

A major obstacle to human use is the fact that fluorocarbons are retained for long periods in the body. The long-term effects of the chemical on humans are not known, although Dr. Geyer has animals that have lived with it

Well—No News Is Good News

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP).—The British Broadcasting Corp. is planning a "good news" program.

It will ban news of death and disaster from the 10-minute bulletin on its Radio Three network on Saturdays. The program, called "The Positive World," begins Feb. 3.

"The BBC said it would give news like the discovery of cures for diseases, improved methods in industry and other developments—promising a brighter future."

Full Abolition of Bail Proposed For New York State Courts

By Anthony Astrachan

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPI).—The total abolition of bail was recommended yesterday as part of a sweeping overhaul of the New York State courts.

If the state legislature adopts the program of the Temporary Commission on the New York State Court System, New York will be the first jurisdiction in the United States to do away with cash bail and bail "on recognizance."

Most of the commission's 179 other recommendations would simply bring New York into line with the most progressive states. One example is the proposal to establish a California-style commission of judges, lawyers and laymen to investigate judicial misconduct.

But the New York court system is so large and so likely to produce significant law that reforms

An 'Anachronism'

The commission's report called the New York bail system an "anachronism" that "denies equal protection by imprisoning the poor and releasing the wealthy."

Similar arguments were invoked when the Federal All Reform and District of Columbia Court Reform Acts were passed. The New York proposal goes further, however, since bail remains possible in the federal and district systems.

The new statute proposed by the commission says explicitly that both cash bail and bail bonds are abolished and that no court, no state employee nor local government employee "shall have the power to fix bail or to require bail to be posted as a condition of release."

The commission linked the abolition of bail to reform of pretrial detention and release. It specifically rejected the preventive-detention powers given to judges in the District of Columbia, but almost never invoked.

Otherwise, it followed the general pattern of federal reform in this area. It argued that detention is harmful to the defendant, his well-being, his case, his legal rights and his family.

The term "Watergate" became associated with political espionage after five men were arrested last June 17 inside the Democratic offices, allegedly trying to bug or de-bug a telephone. One of seven men awaiting trial in the case is a former White House consultant while two are former employees of President Nixon's reelection campaign.

The bugging affair is not the reason the national committee wants to move out, Miss Burg said.

She said party officials are looking for smaller quarters, although they will stay at the Watergate on a month-to-month basis if suitable space is not found by the end of the month.

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Early to Rise Gets Nixon Locked Out

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—President Nixon arrived at his office at 7:30 a.m. for an early start on New Year's Day but found himself locked out.

A White House spokesman said today the office is always open for him at that time on normal working days, but no one had expected him to work on New Year's Day, especially so early.

A policeman quickly opened the door, and the President got down to work on the speech he will make at his Jan. 20 inauguration.

Nixon Asks Aid To Nicaragua as Clemente Tribute

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—President Nixon called today for generous contributions by Americans to Nicaraguan earthquake victims as the "best memorial" to Roberto Clemente, the Pittsburgh Pirates star, who was killed in an air crash while on a relief mission to Managua.

"Every sports fan admired and respected Roberto Clemente as one of the greatest baseball players of our time," Mr. Nixon said in a statement issued by the White House.

"In the tragedy of his untimely death, we are reminded that he deserved even greater respect and admiration for his splendid qualities as a generous and kind human being."

"He sacrificed his life on a mission of mercy. The best memorial we can build to his memory is to contribute generously for the relief of those he was trying to help—the earthquake victims in Nicaragua."

8 Top FBI Aides Transferred Out Of Main Office

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—The Justice Department said today that eight senior officials at the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been transferred from jobs in the recently abolished Crime Records Division to other offices, most in cities other than Washington.

The Washington Star-News, which first reported the story, said some of the transferees are calling the move "a purge of old J. Edgar Hoover hands."

A Justice Department spokesman said the transfers are a result of a management study begun Dec. 1, which director L. Patrick Gray 3d had reviewed. Mr. Gray abolished the Crime Records Division—the bureau's chief contact with the press—last fall.

The spokesman said the transferees were also a continuation of Mr. Gray's policy of scattering personnel from the Washington office to the field and vice-versa to bring "new ideas into the operation at headquarters" and give men who have been here for some time new responsibility.

The spokesman said the orders transferring the men—a terse note—was the normal procedure for reassignment although some of the men transferred indicated to the Star-News that previous transfers for veterans were done on a more personal basis.

Most are expected to retire rather than take the new posts, since they have the requisite for retiring—at least 50 years of age and 25 years of service.

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01/11/2013

The 93d Congress

The effect of the republican form of government—representative democracy—according to James Madison, is "to refine and enlarge the public views, by passing them through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interests of their country, and whose patriotism and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or partial considerations."

Such a "chosen body" opens its deliberations today, in the form of the 93d Congress. It contains, by all accounts, a younger and more energetic group than those which have preceded it recently in the Capitol, and it is alarmed by the actions of another branch of government—also chosen by the citizenry—the presidency.

Thus, there is every prospect of some kind of confrontation between the executive and the legislature, some attempt to redress a balance which, during 30 years of recurrent crisis, of depression, wars and threats of war, has progressively favored the White House over Capitol Hill.

It may not be easy for a people fully aware of the criticisms that one political party level at another to clothe the personalities of those they have chosen to run their government with the virtues described by Madison nearly two centuries ago. Moreover, political abstractions, whether those of Madison or Marx, have a way of looking silly when mere human beings try to translate them into fact. Who, in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, would have prophesied that a constitutional clash between the president and Congress would

have been prefaced by a Democratic attempt to have its party whip in the House of Representatives elected rather than appointed?

Yet, there can be no doubt that if Congress hopes to regain powers it has let slip, it must begin by reforming itself, by acquiring some internal ability to formulate policy. For while a president can either delegate authority, as Eisenhower did, or gather it to himself as Kennedy and Nixon have done, Congress has an elaborate set of rules and traditions whose tendency (at least since the departure of Czar Reed from the House) is to disperse power, to set up little empires by seniority among committees, to erode party responsibility and discipline, and make the creation of important legislation a function of the presidency, rather than Congress.

To reverse this trend, which was accelerated after World War II by an awareness of the complexity, the danger and the instant impact of foreign affairs, will not be easy. Even a dramatic showdown over Vietnam, while it could reassert congressional authority, would not perpetuate it unless Congress created agencies that would function with at least a major proportion of the information and consistency possessed by the executive apparatus.

The 93d Congress seems to have the will to attempt something of this kind. But to succeed, given its varied constituencies, its preoccupation with day-to-day parochial demands, and with elections only two years away, will require hard, devoted and intelligent work.

A Year After U.S. Devaluation

The U.S. trade deficit increased unexpectedly sharply last month, renewing the long dispute over remedies. It has been just a year since the Smithsonian agreement, in which the United States devalued the dollar to bring its balance of payments under control. But the balance is now running much farther into the red than ever before.

The optimists among economists and government officials argue that the benefits of the devaluation are now in the process of appearing and there is good ground for hope. As other countries' experience has shown, the first effect of a devaluation is a sudden dive in the figures. Imports already on order suddenly cost more, and it takes time to find new markets for exports even at lower prices. But there are also pessimists who believe that a genuine deterioration is visible in the U.S. position and that further action will shortly be necessary.

As this controversy rolls along, fueled by each successive month's international trade statistics, the administration is trying to make up its mind when, and how, to proceed with the trade bill that it must have to begin the negotiations that it has promised the rest of the world. The progress of the trade balance may also affect the future career of the former secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Connally, to whom the President might very well turn if he decides that the country's trading partners require further shock therapy.

Until last year, the United States routinely sold more abroad than it bought. But last year it bought \$2.7 billion worth of goods more than it sold. This year the deficit will be over \$6.5 billion. The political importance of these figures arises chiefly from their impact on jobs. That is why the trade in manufactured goods is a great deal more sensitive for governments than the trade in, say, oil. Last year, although the United States was running a deficit in total trade, it managed to sell slightly more manufactured goods abroad than it bought. But this year it is buying much more abroad than it is selling. Why?

In the Treasury's view, about half of the

increase in the deficit this year is a result of rapid growth in the U.S. economy. The United States is coming out of the last recession a bit ahead of most of the countries with which it trades, and demand is picking up faster here than there. U.S. imports tend to be consumer goods, like television sets and automobiles, that are acutely affected by recessions and recoveries. One reason for the particularly bad showing in November is that all the world now helps the United States celebrate Christmas in the largely American custom.

That explains part of the swing, the part that is cyclical and transient. The Treasury sees the rest as a long-term steady decline in which the largest single item is the rising U.S. appetite for foreign oil. This year the country will pay about \$1 billion more for imported oil than last year.

The Treasury view does not go unchallenged among trade specialists. It was clear from the beginning that the full effects of the 1971 devaluation would take several years to develop. Simultaneously the United States draws considerable competitive benefits from the happy circumstances that, in strong contrast to the situation several years ago, the U.S. rate of inflation is now considerably lower than the European or the Japanese.

But it remains true that American export performance, in this first year of devaluation, has been rather disappointing. The deficits cannot be blamed on foreign countries' tariffs and quotas. Those barriers exist, and they hurt the ability of the United States to sell abroad. But the United States has its own tariffs and quotas and, taken all together, these are roughly equal to those of foreign countries. World negotiations on new trade rules are an urgent necessity. But new trade rules alone do not guarantee payment for rising imports, and the advantages of devaluation are not unlimited. The present figures do not prove that the present deficit is out of control. But they show a greater imbalance, and more uncertainty for the future, than seemed likely a year ago.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Britain Joins the Common Market

Whether or not Jan. 1, 1973, is regarded by history as a sunshine day for the British people will depend largely on how they react to the opportunities which now beckon. Enlargement of the Community from six to nine members could spell the final atrophy of a once great nation; or, more probably, it could mark a new and splendid chapter in our long history.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The basic truth is that if Europe is to survive and prosper in today's world it will have to set with much greater unity of purpose than it has in the past. Without the enlargement of the Community there

was no chance it might do so. The accession of the United Kingdom and the other new members at least makes it possible that the Community will be able to tackle the tasks facing Europe. It is in this sense that we can speak of the challenge and opportunities ahead.

—From the Financial Times (London).

If flags are flown today it should be at half mast to symbolize Heath's betrayal of Britain's sovereignty by dragging its protesting people into the Common Market. The fanfare of celebration which the Tory chiefs had laid down is intended to drown the victims' cries of anger and opposition.

—From the (Communist) Morning Star (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 3, 1898

PARIS—Whatever may be the case in Europe, the year opens with peaceful prospects for the United States. Her commerce already feels the wave of returning prosperity. Her relations with all foreign powers are distinctly friendly. The outcome of the conflict in the Far East, should there be one, can only profit American trade. Peace is the sentiment of the New Year and of the new century that is so close at hand.

Fifty Years Ago

January 3, 1923

PARIS—The latest dope regarding the Baseball Players' Union, which was recently organized in the United States by National League players, has it that it will demand representation on the advisory council, which is composed of former Judge Landis, John Heydler and Sam Johnson. The main thing they are negotiating for is that it wants players who are sold in the majors to receive 20 percent of the purchase price.



The Soviet Union and Its Sphere

By Robert Kaiser and Dan Morgan

Washington Post correspondents Robert G. Kaiser (Moscow) and Dan Morgan (Belgrade) traded jobs for several weeks in the last half of last year to compare ways of life and views of the outside world in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. After weeks of additional research they wrote a long series of articles, several of which have been adapted for this page.

MOSCOW.—On a summer evening, the park of the Red Army evokes the softer, human accents of the capital of the Soviet Union.

Away from the screams of riders on a small roller coaster, strollers wander along pleasant paths. On benches a few lovers embrace, an unusual sight in Moscow. Rowboats glide over a pond. A chess club turns a dozen players, each surrounded by silent spectators.

All that is needed to complete this picture is the film that gets under way at 8:30 in a small amphitheater. A film devoted to the political guidance of citizens is as much a part of Soviet life as chess or an evening stroll.

Every year there are hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of films and lectures of this kind in the Soviet Union. Some are compulsory, some, like the nightly event in Red Army Park, completely optional. But all are important ideological signposts. And in the Soviet Union the signs do not point to any lessening of the ideological struggle in this era of détente.

On this particular night in Red Army Park, the films emphasized the need for vigilance against an external enemy. They showed how foreign tourists who come to the Soviet Union are often agents of hostile émigré groups or even of foreign spy organizations.

Nazis and Tourists

The first film was a cinematic collage, which juxtaposed scenes of Nazi bombings and Gestapo hangings with contemporary scenes of German tourists basking on Black Sea beaches and tourist buses driving through the country. It also showed alert Soviet customs officials at a border post uncovering a large cache of subversive literature in a Volkswagen camper bus. The central story, however, involved the trial of a German tourist charged with espionage.

In the final scene, a three-man Soviet tribunal sentenced this wayward traveler to two years in prison and five more in a strict labor camp. The accused's eyes brimmed with tears; he seemed near collapse.

But his misery evoked little sympathy from one lady in the audience. "So little," she whispered indignantly when the sentence was announced.

The second film was a documentary about the trial of Gerald Brooke, the British schoolteacher convicted of espionage. Brooke's confession that he was an agent of the Ukrainian émigré group NTS was dramatized by superimposing the faces of notorious Ukrainian fascists on the screen, so the portraits became a ghastly overlay on the action.

It was hard to tell how the documentaries impressed the audience, but the message was clear: Spies and agents regularly penetrate the Soviet border in the guise of tourists, but the authorities will detect them and Soviet citizens who assist them.

Ussuriysk Park in Budapest is far from Moscow's Red Army Park—both geographically and emotionally. The scene there, in downtown Budapest on a hill just above the Danube, was from another world.

The strongest impression was auditory—the blare and twang of a loud rock band, playing from a platform about ten feet above the asphalt surface of the small park. The guitar-playing lead singer belted out English lyrics from behind a walrus moustache.

Scores of young Hungarians shuffled and jerked to the British and American (and Hungarian) songs. Dozens more sat around metal tables, sipping beer. They wore U. S. Army fatigues, bellbottom jeans, beads, tie-dyed shirts and miles of hair.

Sharp Contrast

The contrast between those two park scenes in Communist Europe is not accidental. To a surprising extent, the Soviet Union and the East European countries known as its satellites are living in different worlds.

The Communist states of East Europe are united by the Red Army's economic dependence on the Soviet Union and by an increasingly vague ideology.

These links—especially the first two—are substantial. But other factors have the opposite influence. By temperament and inclination, by economic and political policy, by culture and by instinct, the East Europeans are separated from the Soviet Union which dominates them.

The monolithic political grouping called the "Soviet bloc" has a much livelier existence in newspaper headlines than in reality. Despite the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, East Europe is not covering in fear of Soviet power. Many of the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe are acting with surprising independence, apparently with Moscow's approval.

As statesmen prepare for a European Security Conference in which some Westerners fear will strengthen Soviet hegemony in East Europe, the East Europeans are trying hard to disprove the existence of any such hegemony.

The regimes in Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia and East Germany all, in different ways, are demonstrating that they control their own sphere of influence is anything but complete.

Yugoslavia is not even a member of the Soviet bloc. Its foreign policy is independent and non-aligned, its domestic policy proudly revisionist. But it is a Communist country, and shares the practical and ideological problems of the others.

Poland allows the Catholic Church to flourish. Hungary sells foreign books openly. Romania conducts an independent foreign policy. East Germany sacrifices important industrial imports to purchase tennis shoes to satisfy popular demand. All the East European countries follow cultural policies more liberal than the Soviet Union's. It is worth noting that the only "underground" literature in the Communist world is produced in the Soviet Union and—since the invasion in Czechoslovakia.

Still, most East Europeans acknowledge that they live within the Soviet sphere of influence, and even accept this as immutable. Perhaps the basic difference between them and their colleagues in Moscow is in their views of the non-Communist world, especially Western Europe and the United States.

Critical Question

The critical question is, who is the enemy? For the Soviet Union the enemy has long been the Western capitalist powers, first of all West Germany and the United States. The East Europeans simply reject this view. If they feel threatened, it is by the Soviet Union.

Diversity in East Europe is also a result of ancient relationships among the satellite countries themselves. Poles would be offended to hear themselves grouped with Czechs, whom they simply don't like. Hungarians and Romanians want little to do with each other. Macedonians and Bulgarians are old enemies. The Romanians and Hungarians aren't Slavs; the Czechs are Slavs only in language. It is impossible to talk about East Europe as a homogeneous region.

This intrinsic diversity has been reinforced by recent developments. Since 1945, a unifying control of Eastern Europe on the bases of strong internal police forces and universal poverty. The police forces have now all been weakened (in the Soviet Union, too), and the poverty is disappearing.

Consumerism has come to most of Eastern Europe. It is the basis of a new revisionism.

In this context consumerism simply means providing a modern way of life for societies that were left behind in the postwar rush to prosperity in Europe. As much as any Westerner, East Europeans want nice places to live, stylish clothes, cars and the other trappings of affluence. Socialism has not altered their appetites. Polish workers rioting in the streets of Gdansk in December, 1970 were vivid proof of that.

Janos Kadar, Hungary's popular and resourceful leader, summarized that new revisionism in a speech last spring. "We need not only an ideology," Kadar said, "but also common sense and a sense of reality. If ideology

comes into conflict with common sense, something must be very wrong."

On the face of it, perhaps, not a radical statement. But Kadar is a leader in the Soviet Empire, and in the Soviet Union ideology and common sense have not always meshed.

The East Europeans, although they are having to consider new and difficult questions such as the problems that affluence causes in a socialist society, appear eager to join what Westerners regard as the real world. Romania's recent accession to membership in the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund—basic elements of the capitalist world economy—is one indication. Six Polish professors of sociology studying this year in America are another. Hungarian and Yugoslav economic reforms, both intended to give those countries convertible hard currencies usable in any market, are a third. There are dozens more.

The Soviet Union's new attitude toward Germany and America and its apparent interest in expanded trade with the West and even in capitalist development of Soviet resources all imply that Moscow, too, is moving toward that real world. But in the Soviet Union there are numerous factors simultaneously pointing in just the opposite direction.

The first of these is the ancient Russian suspicion of foreigners, suggested by the movies on foreign tourists shown in the Moscow park. The Soviet desire for isolation and protection from foreign influences is so strong that it affects even their East European allies. The border between Hungary and the Soviet Union is as well guarded as the fence that separates Czechoslovakia from neutral, capitalist Austria. East European tourists are as carefully watched in the Soviet Union as Westerners. East European journalists working in Moscow cannot get an American journalist's better access to Soviet sources than an East German or a Pole.

Economics

Economics is the field in which the East Europeans have demonstrated the greatest interest in the West. The accepted standards of economic success in Eastern Europe are essentially Western standards. Automation, modern management, increased productivity, efficient allocation of resources—all the goals of East European economic planners are seen in terms of the achievements of Western economies.

The universal approach to economic reform in Eastern Europe involves decentralization of the cumbersome, central direction of bureaucracies inherited from the Soviet Union. This has gone farther in some countries, notably Hungary, than in others, but everywhere the rationale is the same: to provide a higher standard of living.

"The Soviet economy has always been run on the basis of strong central control and selective shortages of goods," a senior Polish official observed. "Our goal is different: we are trying to build affluent socialism."

The Soviet Union is also dissatisfied—at least theoretically—with the status quo. Consumerism has not been kept outside its well-guarded borders. The current program of the Soviet Communist party is unprecedented; on paper, it puts consumer interests ahead of the demands of heavy industry.

Moreover, the Soviet leadership shares the East Europeans' opinion that Western technology is vital. Moscow too is courting and even copying the West. But the Soviet technique still reflects its suspicion of foreign contacts, and its progress is slowed by a ponderous entrenched bureaucracy.

"Perhaps the Soviet agricultural crisis is a good thing for the Soviet Union," one Polish analyst commented. "Perhaps it will make them take another look at the whole system." All over Eastern Europe, politicians, journalists, economists and intellectuals are intrigued by the question of whether the Soviet Union will move toward that real world, or will try to retain its isolation and economic autarky.

A second article will appear tomorrow.

Last Quibbling Scene

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—When President Nixon received French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann last September, he said he wanted to end the Indochina war before his re-inauguration (which he already expected) in order to wipe clean the diplomatic slate for major negotiations with Western Europe and Japan.

There now seems to be some chance that this desire may be realized. Contacts between American and North Vietnamese delegations have resumed at what is called a "technical" level and the Kissinger-Le Duc Tho talks begin again Monday.

If there is any logic to the situation—which may at times be doubted—new pressures favor an end to the fighting, at least for U.S. involvement. Whether there will be a total halt to the purely Indochinese and purely political civil war (involving three countries) is less probable.

Washington is certainly eager to get out of the conflict. Now that the Saigon government has been given an impressive arsenal of ground weapons and tactical aircraft, the White House clearly assumes the South Vietnamese should be able to look after themselves for a considerable time to come.

Moreover, merciless bombing of the North during the December aerial offensive that followed the interruption of Paris negotiations has undoubtedly curbed the possibility of any serious resumption of the Hanoi offensive so frequently bruited as a possibility.

Other Roles

Indications are that both Moscow and Peking have been active in trying to encourage a settlement although it is not easy for either capital to indicate anything other than full endorsement of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong. France, which has little power in the area involved but more experience than anyone else, has added its own diplomatic wisdom.

From the American viewpoint, Mr. Nixon is eager to start a new foreign chapter which will prove far more important when regarded by future historians, focussing on the primordial areas of Europe and Japan that can tilt the power balance in this multipolar world.

He also knows an angry Congress is about to assemble on his doorstep, a Congress in which both houses are dominated by his opponents. These legislators have been incited by hostile opinion abroad where a "religious" of unconditional peace has been widely expressed, most shrilly in Sweden.

And, although polls and American public opinion is as less exercised, the influence important and adverse news criticism, when taken up echoed by Congress, may change this situation if a settlement isn't swiftly arranged. Objective factors therefore case that a speedy formal likely to be agreed upon to and even truer and such Saigon seems aware that it is inescapable.

The 30-year Indochina war more or less began during World War II after Japan occupied was then a French colony. French, Chinese, Japanese, Chinese and small groups of names were all involved in Tokyo surrendered in Aug. 1945. That same month the Cong's predecessor, Vietnam copied administrative build and proclaimed a republic.

The French struck back a series of negotiations occurred. In 1954, after the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu and the Geneva accords, France withdrew, it was a success of only seven years before the United States, tentatively moved in. The Americans used more napalm than the first time, six-engined bombers, laser bombs and types of delayed action mines.

Hanoi's generals, with the aid, built up the greatest army of modern warfare, developed remarkable improvements in the tactics of stationary warfare. And when North and South Vietnamese to each other by way of throat cutting, and deliberation, ror, beggars description.

Now, just as a quarter of a million French troops departed 1954-5, the last of more than half a million American troops clearly on their way out, the Vietnamese to end this war, which is not reason for tenderness.

Whether, months or years hence there will be a renewed war that unification which has been denied to Ireland, Palestine, many, India and Korea, can predict. But this week's last quibbling scene of a southeast Asian tragedy began.

Letters

Spandau Justice

With reference to the letter by Katharine Phelps Close (Dec. 23-24) about Rudolf Hess, I would like to say that the injustice of Spandau Prison is not that Hess is still being held prisoner, but that he is there alone. So many of his colleagues who so richly deserve to rot within the walls of this "forbidding Berlin fortress" are now spending their lives in freedom all over the globe. That the world failed to punish these criminals adequately, that Spandau is, but for Hess, empty is the great tragedy for Hess.

One can only hope that Martin Bormann is loud and sent to Spandau to keep Hess company. On the basis of earlier precedents, however, he would probably be given a thirty day sentence, suspended.

ALVIN NEWMAN.

Jay Allen

As a friend of Jay Allen for many years, I should like to add a word to the obituary you published a few days ago. Jay Allen was the author of what was probably the most significant newspaper dispatches of the Spanish Civil War.

He was living in Spain when the war broke out—it was in his Madrid apartment that certain Socialist leaders were able to hide out and escape from the police at the time of the Asturias uprising in 1934—and his reports to the Chicago Daily Tribune during the first weeks of the war constitute today a prime source of knowledge for historians. His famous telegram on the Badajoz massacre, published in the London News Chronicle as well as in the CDT, not only aroused American public opinion to the savagery of the Spanish Rebels, but has since been the most frequently reprinted news dispatch of the Spanish Civil War, in the numerous anthologies on that period.

Jay Allen was attacked from coast to coast by the pro-Franco spokesmen, especially, sad to relate, by misinformed priests. Today, the essential truth of his re-

port is universally admitted, as in Franco Spain.

Another important story on the Spanish Civil War by Jay Allen was his interview with the Spanish leader, José Antonio Primo de Rivera, in Alicante prison, a few days before his execution. This is also now a basic document of Spanish history. In 1940 he came over to North Africa and went on to Vichy, for the NANA. He imprudently went to Paris, without papers, and was caught coming back and spent good many months in a German prison in Chalon-sur-Saône, before being exchanged for a liege, one Manfred Zapp, held in Washington by the FBI.

HERBERT RUTLEDGE

SOUTHWORTH

Conciergerie, France.

P.S. to Christmas

They say that an average 4300 a person was spent in rich countries on this Christmas on food and presents. Millions tons of beef, pork, turkey, chicken, chocolates, cakes, wine what-not, have disappeared to the bellies of voluptuous men and women and much went to the refuse-hina.

More money will be spent on doctors and medicines, sent back to normal the overburdened stomachs and perhaps some grave-diggers as well.

How sad it is that when thirds of humanity cannot afford to have even a normal meal, so large quantities of food are wasted to satisfy caprice. It is sad also, a Christ who died for mankind and preached for moderation consideration towards the sufferings of others, his festival should be celebrated in such a fashion.

I am sure that the good Christ would be much abraded by us, by praying, meditating on His teachings or by wasting money on eating and using presents the last day of each year weeping on the follies of human beings, rather than on dance and orgies.

A. K. SAJJAN

Boulogne-Billancourt, France

Separatists Take Heart

Many Canadians Fear Vote Widened French-English Rift

By William Borders

MONTREAL, Jan. 2 (UPI).—A public opinion poll conducted by the Montreal English-speaking community shows that a majority of English-speaking Canadians are opposed to a referendum on Quebec's status.

The poll, conducted by the Montreal English-speaking community, shows that a majority of English-speaking Canadians are opposed to a referendum on Quebec's status.

divided between a party that is heavily oriented toward Quebec and headed by a French-speaking prime minister, and a party headed by a Nova Scotian with almost no base here at all.

The Conservative leader, Robert L. Stanfield, is expected to seek the support of minor party members in an effort to bring down the Trudeau government with a motion of no confidence early in the session.

Split Dramatized

But whether he succeeds or not, the make-up of the present House dramatizes Canada's French-English split. And that is what concerns the federalists in Quebec and elsewhere.

"It's too sharp a polarization, and that could get ugly," said a young Montreal businessman who speaks both languages and who is eager to break down the barriers between the two ethnic groups.

The only people here who seem genuinely satisfied by the present situation are the separatists, who want Quebec to break away from Canada and become an independent French-speaking country.

The voters elsewhere in Canada specifically rejected Quebec, and that helps us make our argument," said René Lévesque, the head of Parti Québécois, the separatist party that received one-fourth of the votes in the last provincial election.

In the separatist view, since Mr. Trudeau and his moderate policies have been rejected by Canada's English-speaking majority, further compromise is pointless.

Sentiment Obvious

That argument is bolstered by the anti-Quebec sentiment that is obvious around the country—from the complaints of a prairie farmer that "they're running France down our throats," to that of an Ontario merchant who thinks too many taxes from his commercially wealthy province are being funneled into Quebec.

Expressing a view that is not at all unusual, a man named R.A. Woodall recently wrote to a Toronto newspaper: "And more should be given by the rest of the country to appease Quebec. The best answer is to encourage them to separate as soon as possible, so that we can get back to being a stable country once more."

Mr. Trudeau is not Canada's first French-speaking prime minister, but he is the first to have tried so assiduously to upgrade the language in this officially bilingual country. The efforts he has made during his four years in office are thought to have been a factor in the defeat of so many of his party's candidates outside of Quebec.

Backtracking Seen

Now, some of his fellow French-Canadians fear that he will abandon that determination. And they point to his recent backpedaling on the controversial issue of bilingualism in the civil service, which was apparently a move of post-election appeasement.

Most federal civil servants speak only English. The prime minister's efforts to encourage them to learn French were popular here but unpopular in Ottawa. Two weeks ago, he softened some of the requirements and moved the target date for bilingualism in the government ranks from 1976 to 1978.

"That's precisely the sort of move that will build up our appeal here," a separatist lawyer in Montreal said. His opinion is shared by federalists and separatists alike.

Sex Education Charges Dropped By French Judge

BELFORT, France, Jan. 2 (UPI).—A judge dropped indecent charges against a 38-year-old woman philosophy teacher today, citing a case that shut down French high schools here and split national opinion over classroom discussions of sex.

The teacher, Mrs. Nicole Mercier, was charged after she allowed her male and female high school students to read and discuss a paper entitled "Let's Love and Enjoy Ourselves." The father of one of the students had filed a complaint.

After investigating the affair for nearly a month, Judge Jean-Pierre Pélissier said there would be no further action.

The schools were closed for five days and many of the 5,400 high school students went on strike. Mrs. Mercier's case had caused many demonstrations in the streets.

Plane Crash Kills Five in Canada

EDMONTON, Alberta, Jan. 2 (UPI).—A Boeing 707 cargo plane crashed and burned in a blizzard early today while landing at Edmonton International Airport, killing all five persons on board.

The plane, owned by Pacific Western Airlines, had a crew of five and was arriving from Toronto with 75 head of cattle.

Japan Leftist Found Hanged in Jail Cell

TOKYO, Jan. 3 (AP).—Tsuneo Mori, a student radical accused of leading a grisly kangaroo court which purged and killed 14 other members of the United Red Army last winter, was found hanged in his prison cell Sunday, police said.

Police said Mr. Mori, 26, hanged himself with a towel in the prison cell where he had been confined since last September. His trial was scheduled to open Jan. 23.

Makarios to Run For Re-Election

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—President Makarios has announced that he will seek re-election on Feb. 18.

The president told a press conference that the decision to hold elections was made Friday at an extraordinary meeting of his Council of Ministers.

He was re-elected in February 1968, with more than 95 percent of the vote. His only opponent, Takis Eviokas, campaigned on a platform of enosis, or union with Greece.



INDIAN FIRST—Sam Hormuzji Framji Jamshedji Manekshaw taking tea with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi at ceremonies in which he became the first Indian field marshal. The head of the Indian Army, who should have retired April 3 at the age of 58, was kept on in the unrest following the brief war with Pakistan and the emergence of Bangladesh. He will keep the marshal's rank for life; it was given him, according to President Girdi, for outstanding service.

UN in Appeal For Grain for Bangladesh

By Robert Alden

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 2 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim reported yesterday that despite an enormous and successful effort to avert a famine in Bangladesh in 1972, the prospect of such a disaster is "more serious and more threatening" there now than at the beginning of last year.

His report blamed the poor December grain harvest, which had been regarded as critical for Bangladesh.

The harvest was small because the monsoon rains were 40 percent below normal during the critical growing months.

In addition, attacks by pests were greater than usual and supplies of fertilizer were insufficient at the crucial time of transplanting.

Mr. Waldheim urged UN member states "interested in the lives of the people of Bangladesh... [to] provide the supplies and funds essential to deal with the situation."

In his report to the Security Council and the General Assembly, the secretary-general noted that last year's food relief for Bangladesh was the largest such effort that the international community had ever made to help the people of a single country.

During the year, just over \$1 billion worth of aid was contributed and as a result, Mr. Waldheim said, the lives of 75 million people were sustained and no deaths attributed to famine were reported.

War, Storm Toll

This was accomplished despite the almost total destruction of the country's transportation system by war and by storm. Bangladesh, the former eastern wing of Pakistan, became independent a year ago after a brief war in which the Pakistani forces were defeated by Indian and local forces.

Besides a special body that was set up for the United Nations relief operation headquartered in Dhaka, virtually every UN agency was involved.

At the beginning of December, a UN team of experts projected a Bangladesh grain harvest of 5,500,000 tons, compared with 6,950,000 tons a year earlier.

The team concluded that 2.5 million tons of wheat and rice would have to be imported. The Bangladesh government informed Mr. Waldheim that it was buying 800,000 tons on the world market with its own money. The secretary-general said he would concentrate on mobilizing world support to provide the balance of 1,700,000 tons.

He said that it was essential for governments to make their pledges by March 1 so that a coordinated plan of delivery could be worked out. The United States has said that it will provide 200,000 tons of wheat immediately. Canada will send 100,000 tons in February and March.

Filibuster Fails To Halt Passing Of Israeli Bills

JERUSALEM, Jan. 2 (UPI).—The Knesset overcame a 13-hour filibuster by eight small factions early today and passed two election reform measures that will help to do away with much of the factions' strength.

The all-night session ended before dawn, breaking a record for uninterrupted debate in the 25-year-old parliament. It was the first time filibustering tactics had been used to stall voting on a scheduled bill.

The small factions were attempting to delay decisions aiding the large parties on two bills proposed by the ruling Labor Alignment and the major rightist opposition party.

One measure, approved by 72-24, will recalculate the distribution of surplus votes in future general elections and the other, passed by 87-8, is a campaign and expense subsidy law that determines treasury financing for each party.

Obituaries Frantisek Behounek, Member Of Ill-Fated Polar Expedition

PRAGUE, Jan. 2 (AP).—Frantisek Behounek, 74, a survivor of an ill-fated 1928 polar expedition, died in a Karlov Vary hospital yesterday, Czechoslovak newspapers reported today.

Mr. Behounek, a radiologist of international reputation, was best remembered by his countrymen for his polar adventures and his science-fiction works. He also produced 80 works on radiology as well as all on the Arctic expedition.

Mr. Behounek studied at Prague's Charles University and the Sorbonne in Paris. He joined the Italian North Pole expedition organized by Gen. Umberto Nobile on the recommendation of Marie Curie, the discoverer of radium. Mr. Behounek's purpose was to measure a magnetic electricity in the polar regions.

Gen. Nobile's dirigible, Italia, reached the North Pole but was forced down onto an ice floe during a storm. Seven members of the expedition were lost. Gen. Nobile, Mr. Behounek and six others eventually were rescued.

The Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen never returned from a flight in search of the North Pole.

Mr. Behounek was a member of the United Nations Atomic Commission and a World Health Organization consultant.

Sergei N. Kourdakov

RUNNING SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 2 (UPI).—Sergei N. Kourdakov, 31, a former Russian sailor who jumped from his ship off British Columbia and swam ashore in 1971, was found dead here yesterday. He had suffered a bullet wound in the head.

San Bernardino County sheriff's deputies said that they suspected suicide.

The death was reported by a young woman who rented a cabin here with Mr. Kourdakov for the New Year's holiday. She was not held by police.

Mr. Kourdakov was granted immigrant status by Canada soon after his defection. He later was granted a temporary visa for travel in the United States.

Walter E. Rollins

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2 (AP).—Walter E. (Jack) Rollins, 66, who wrote the lyrics for the songs "Frosty the Snowman" and "Peter Cottontail," died last night after a brief illness.

Mr. Rollins, who wrote the lyrics for some 500 songs, many of them in the country and Western style, received awards from the music industry for such songs as "Does He Mean That Much to You?" and "I Don't Hurt Anymore."

"Frosty the Snowman" and "Peter Cottontail" were written in 1949 in New York. Mr. Rollins' widow, Mary, said, Mr. Rollins wrote the words and Steve Nelson wrote the music, she said.

Roxy Stinson Brast

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, Ohio, Jan. 2 (AP).—Roxy Stinson Brast, 80, who shocked the United States 50 years ago with her testimony before a U.S. Senate committee on scandals in the administration of President Warren G. Harding, died yesterday at her home here.

She was married in 1908 to Jess W. Smith, a well-to-do merchant who later became bodyguard, doorman and political errand boy for Harry M. Daugherty, known in Ohio as "Mr. Republican."

Daugherty was attorney general in Harding's cabinet. The marriage to Smith lasted little more than a year. But the two remained friends even after Smith became influential in the nation's capital where, through Daugherty's friendship, he had access to the White House and the President himself.

On May 30, 1923, Smith was found dead of a gunshot wound, just as the first scandals of the Harding administration were breaking.

The shooting was ruled a suicide. There was no autopsy. Mrs.

Colder to U.S., Warmer to Russia

Return to Ideology Bewilders Yugoslavs

By Raymond H. Anderson

BELGRADE, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Something enigmatic, with much sound and fury, has been going on in Yugoslavia since September, and it is hard to find any two people who can agree on a coherent, convincing explanation.

After two decades in which liberal ideology had held sway, the League of Communists is sternly reasserting authority over all aspects of the society and demanding doctrinal conformity.

Influences from the West, including even television dramas like "Peyton Place," are under a dark cloud. Scholars and officials suddenly find it a stigma to have studied in the United States.

At the same time, Yugoslav relations with the Soviet Union are flourishing, more so than at any time since the hostility of 1948, when Stalin ousted Yugoslavia from the international Communist movement and subjected the country to economic boycott, polemical abuse and threats of invasion.

Press Under Fire

The Yugoslav press, long the most free, inquiring and outspoken in any Communist country, is under fire for having taken the Western press as a model.

The country's universities, especially their departments of philosophy, are under intense pressure to acknowledge Communist party guidance and to rid themselves of "anarcho-liberal" professors.

In steady succession, periodicals and books have been banned by court action on vague charges that their contents "might provoke alarm among citizens."

A harshness of language unheard for years has emerged in speeches by officials who warn that "enemies of self-management."

Postal Sorters Strike in France

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Marie-Pierre de Toulouse-Lautrec

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Marie-Pierre de Toulouse-Lautrec, 71, author of cookbooks and creator of the Académie Matisse's school of cooking for foreigners, died at her home here Saturday after a long illness.

Born Marie-Pierre de Vilmorin, of the wealthy seed-house family, she was a sister of the late poet and novelist Louise de Vilmorin. In 1933 she was married to the future Admiral Guy de Toulouse-Lautrec. Among her books were "Maple's Recipes" and "Our Friends the Vegetables." She was also a prolific author of newspaper and magazine articles.

Union officials said that Paris would be the hardest-hit area and that the strikes would last for up to 10 days.

Also on strike today were some of the country's 200,000 bank employees, who also seek a 1,000-franc minimum salary, as well as greater security precautions in banks. They began their series of strikes on Friday.

Two Iraqis Killed In Border Clashes

BEIRUT, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Two Iraqi soldiers were killed in clashes with Iranian troops along their common border, the Iraqi news agency said today.

"Iranian troops attacked our forces several times during the last three days, killing two soldiers and wounding four others," the agency said, quoting a Defense Ministry spokesman.

The spokesman said the clashes began Sunday when Iranian troops opened fire on Iraqi forces near the border at Mandali. The Iraqis returned fire.

"The Iranian aggression was renewed Monday when Iranian troops crossed the frontier. Our forces in the area repelled the intruders and damaged an Iranian troop carrier," the spokesman said.

Several border incidents have broken out since Iraq broke relations with Iran in November, 1971, to protest Iranian occupation of three islands in the Persian Gulf.

Israel Ties Broken

BRASZAVILLE, Congo, Jan. 2 (AP).—The People's Republic of the Congo has broken diplomatic relations with Israel. Coming in the last hours of 1972, the break with Israel was the third by an African country this year, the others being Uganda and Chad.

A government statement here formally condemned "the imperialist and expansionist policy" of Israel.

The partial settlement, idea, raised by the United States, centers around reopening the Suez Canal as a way of cooling off Mideast tensions.

Washington's efforts to get the talks moving have been bogged down for months over Cairo's refusal to take part.

Eban Sees Talks With Arabs Soon

JERUSALEM, Jan. 2 (AP).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban yesterday predicted renewed attempts early this year to bring Israel and the Arabs into a partial Middle East peace settlement.

"I am certain the effort will be made, but to what it will lead I don't know," Mr. Eban said on the state radio.

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Miss M—'Trash With Flash'

By Paul Gardner

HOLLYWOOD (NTT).—The Divine Miss M, as she calls herself, has been described as a funky blend of Mae West, Edith Piaf, Lotte Lenya and Sophie Tucker. On her first cabaret date here, a sellout week at the Troubadour, she established a personality that shines with the grandes dames of the music halls.

Tagged by critics as "a bona fide original, an electric chanteuse," the Divine Miss M. is also

known as Bette Midler, and she insists it's her real name. Bette is pronounced "Bet" because, according to Miss Midler, her mother thought that was how a famous movie star pronounced her first name.

Until last year, Bette Midler was hardly known outside New York. Now her first record, "The Divine Miss M," released last month, has sold 100,000 copies, and she's singing to crowds in San Francisco, Philadelphia and Los Angeles.

Her songs, sung in a smoky, somewhat plaintive voice, are a collection of ribald rock, pop, blues and oldies but goodies, all topped with some undulating hands-on-hips vamp and a bit of camp. But what puts her in the classic music-hall tradition is the way she involves an audience with herself.

Really

Unlike some other gifted funny girls, Miss Midler allows her own personality to spill from the stage—outrageous, raunchy, troubled. Hers is not a calculated image. She's real. Passing to kibitzers between numbers, she confides to the packed house, in a voice of cheap perfume, "I'm the last of the tacky women... trash with flash."

During her act, backed by a quartet of musicians, she sits only for "Am I Blue?" a torch song about the fragile nature of love. Mostly, she's dancing and strutting across the stage, encouraging tumult by urging everyone to join her in "Sh-Boom," a surprise audience request, that she transforms into an evangelical aria, with giggles.

Miss Midler, who seems very New York, was raised in Hawaii where her father was a house painter. She stands a little over 5 feet in her ankle-straps. Her eyebrows are clipped parentheses, and she paints her face for the last days of the Weimar Republic. Frizzy orange curls grow in her wild hair like snapdragons pleading for water.

Her costume depends upon her mood. "If I'm feeling good, I may trash it up with a silver lamé I found at the Salvation Army," she quipped. At the Troubadour, she wore chunky shoes, slacks and an unbuttoned blouse, knotted carelessly at the waist.

First Job

She looked somewhat different as Tzeitel, the drab oldest daughter in "Fiddler on the Roof," her first New York job,



Bette (pronounced Bet) Midler

which kept her on Broadway for three years. "I began studying with the dancer in the show who taught me the art of collage, how to put a motion into movement," she explained. "I learned how much emotion a singer can project. We'd get high together listening to recordings of the great divas."

She was also in the Off-Broadway musical "Salvation," which didn't last long. Then, to keep active and from starving, she began singing in clubs. "Most of them were dumps," she admitted with a disarming smile, "but it's how I started this... thing of mine. Agents weren't interested. My career took off when I sang at the Continental Baths in New York. Those were the showplace of the nation. I made 'em respectable. Lillian Roth, everybody, sings there now."

Appearances on television with Johnny Carson and David Frost enlarged her audience and broadened her style. "I love performing anywhere. I thrive on the madness," she said. "Even though it's hysterical, I'd like to be taken

seriously. I'd like to be considered an artist." Assuming the position of a costumed opera star, she crooned: "I have a few more musical statements to make before I leave my public."

On the surface, Miss Midler, who jokes that she's "younger than springtime or as old as you want me to be," is all hubbub put-on. Her wit simply masks the vulnerability. "Growing up in Hawaii," she remembered wistfully, "I had fantasies about the South Seas. There was no romance, no moon of Manakoa where we lived. It was the ghetto. Can you imagine being the only poor, white, Jewish family in a neighborhood of Europeans?"

Amsterdam Exhibit

At the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, a series of 16th-century tapestries are on display through March 4. The tapestries, depicting scenes of David and Bathsheba, were made in Brussels and are on loan from the Cluny Museum in Paris.

BUCKWHEAT is native to central Asia; how did it get to Europe (which passed it on to North America)? On the evidence of its name in Latin languages, it was brought there by the Saracens; hence it is saracen in French, saraceno in Spanish, and saraceno in Italian.

True, French dictionaries explain the name "Saracen wheat" (it is also called black wheat in French) by buckwheat's dark color, which recalls the swarthy complexion of the Moors. But Alexandre Dumas, Saracen-colored himself, reported that "buckwheat was transported into Africa and introduced into Europe by the Moors of Spain," and though Dumas is not the surest authority in the world, there are reasons for agreeing with him—or, alternatively, holding that Crusaders brought the plant from Saracen country, or both.

The ancients apparently did not know buckwheat; nearly all new additions to the European menu between ancient times and the opening up of sources of hitherto unknown foods with the discovery of America came via the Saracens. Buckwheat is Asian; Asian foods almost invariably reached Europe through the Arabs, particularly foods whose origin was not too distant from Asia Minor, which should have been the case for the species informally named "Tatar buckwheat." The countries which call buckwheat "Saracen wheat" are precisely those which suffered Saracen invasion, and in a position to know what the Saracens brought with them. Finally the first appearance of the word saracen in France is dated 1654, which, measured by the time lag other new foods from the East experienced in reaching France, would be about right for a Saracen donation of buckwheat to Europe whether it came from the Moors of Spain or returning Crusaders.

Valiant Attempts

The English word "buckwheat" comes from the German *Buckweizen*, beech wheat, since buckwheat grains are shaped like beechnuts. Three alternative French words for saracen represent valiant attempts by Gallic vocal cords to pronounce the English word—*bucal*, *bucelle* and *bucenut*.

Waverley Root

Wherever Hearty Eating Is a Habit

The species of buckwheat most widely cultivated throughout the world is *Fagopyrum esculentum*, with *Fagopyrum tataricum* second. Russian consumption of buckwheat is spotty (animals eat more of it), but there are buckwheat belts here and there, wherever damp, windy or cold climates encourage eating grain coarser and more rib-sticking than wheat; wherever hearty eating is a habit; or wherever the soil is better suited to buckwheat than to more refined grains. A fast grower, often sown on the same land where some other crop has just been harvested, buckwheat can produce two harvests in one season on good soil when conditions are favorable; but it is seldom planted on good soil, for its yield is inferior to that of wheat, barley and other grains on ground propitious to them. However, on poor rocky soils, especially in mountains, buckwheat thrives where most cereals would fail abjectly.

Buckwheat is therefore an important element in the diet of lower Brittany (damp, windy, granitic soil); of lower Normandy

(damp, windy); of Finland (coast of northern China (cold); of the Pennsylvania Dutch country (heavy eaters); of Syria in Asia (ditto, plus cold winters and the mountainous terrain buckwheat likes); and, for the same last two reasons, of the central plateau of France and the Italian Alps of the South Tyrol and northern Italy—where, notably, Italy's ubiquitous polenta, made elsewhere with cornmeal, is a buckwheat flour.

Buckwheat is impossible for bread, producing a dry, crumbly tasteless loaf; the nearest satisfactory approach to it is noodles made from buckwheat in such contrasting areas as Japan (below) and the South Tyrol (above). In buckwheat country, the grain is often eaten as porridge, but everywhere its most successful avatar is the pancake—the *blinis* of France, the *pancakes* of the United States, the *pancakes* of the French Alps, and, of course, American buckwheat griddlecakes swimming in butter and maple syrup.

Grazing Crops

"The buckwheat cakes known as 'pancakes' or 'snacks,' once popular in Shropshire and adjoining territory in Wales, seem to have disappeared, and Britain today grows almost no buckwheat except as a grazing crop for sheep or to feed pheasants, for which buckwheat is deemed particularly desirable. Everywhere in the world, buckwheat is usually fed to sheep, because its leaves are so nutritious. It is also grown, not for its own sake, but as a smother crop to get rid of weeds, or for plowing under as green manure. When so planted, farmers often set out beehives among the plants, some nodding white-flowered heads of buckwheat; buckwheat honey is richly flavored."

Several other completely unrelated plants have been named buckwheat, usually because of heart-shaped leaves which recall the high climbing woody buckwheat vine; the buckwheat of the Southern United States, called the tili or black tili; and wild buckwheat, which is not buckwheat at all, but, in Europe, black bryony, or, in America, which got it from Europe, black houndweed. In the coal business, buckwheat defines a small size of anthracite. Buckwheat noise is the ancient musical one which designated their pitch by the shape of their heads, many of which recalled the triangular grains of buckwheat. Loggers refer disdainfully to novices as buckwheaters, implying that they are greenhorns incapable of felling any tree which grows higher than gray.

(c) 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

There was a time—in the boom years—when MGM manufactured 52 features annually and other large studios were only slightly behind in the race. That was in the days when the producing companies had their own chains of theaters, a practice discontinued by the anti-trust laws. But it should be remembered that a very small percentage of films is then disgorged were above the level of the average TV plays of the moment. Audiences have grown more selective.

American film production is on the rise. During 1972 there were 296 motion pictures made at home and abroad against only 226 in 1968.

Paul Newman and Elaine May have become directors and Burt Lancaster is to co-direct his next film, "The Midnight Man." Gregory Peck has produced a Western in Israel, and will produce a film in the South Sea Islands shortly. A new set of film-makers is arising and more young players are making the breakthrough. Hollywood has a new look.

Zurich Director Named

Geoffrey Cawley, the Bermuda-born dancer and choreographer, has been engaged by the Zurich Opera as ballet director for the 1973-74 season, succeeding Michael Descombes. Cawley, who has already begun his duties in Zurich, was associated for 10 years with the Royal Ballet of London.

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MOVIES: The Changing Role of Hollywood

By Thomas Quinn Curiss

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 2 (NTT).—Hollywood has been transformed beyond recognition. The studio system has long since been abandoned and television dominates the sound stages. Large tracts of the black lots of Fox, Metro and Universal have been converted into business centers, dotted with skyscraper hotels. But, though changed, Hollywood remains the international movie capital, setting the pace and general style of motion picture production elsewhere.

In the past 10 days, the premieres of more than 25 new American films have taken place. This, of course, is exceptional. The rush is due to the Academy Awards. To be in the running for the 1973 Oscar, films had to be released before Jan. 1, 1973.

The diversity of this flock of productions, herded forth at the last moment, is striking. The movie-makers, uncertain as to what will please, are apparently willing to try almost anything.

The Films

"1976" is a musical comedy about the signing of the Declaration of Independence with references to the sex life of Thomas Jefferson. "Avanti!" directed by Billy Wilder, concerns the comic misadventures of an innocent Yankee in Italy. "Travels With My Aunt" is an adaptation of Graham Greene's light novel about a wealthy, eccentric lady at large on the continent. "The Getaway," by the authors of "Bonnie and Clyde," is a gunplay and car-chase melodrama with Steve McQueen and Ali MacGraw. There is a celluloid

edition of "Man of La Mancha" with Peter O'Toole. "Pete n' Tille" and "The Heartbreak Kid" are martial comedies and in "Up the Sandbox," Barbara Streisand again tries her wings as a comedienne.

"Travels With My Aunt" has been greeted as a witty romp, but opinions on the rest of the aforementioned differ widely. Local reviewers have been more united in their praise for such recent arrivals as "Sounder," "The King of Marvin Gardens," "The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds" and three films from abroad: Ingmar Bergman's "The Emigrants," Luis Buñuel's "The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie" and the British thriller "Slouch."

"The Godfather," 1972's outstanding commercial success, is a guaranteed winner of Oscars. It seems likely that it will be voted the year's best film and both Marlon Brando and Al Pacino are strong contenders for the best actor award. Oddly enough, Brando's other 1972 film, "The Last Tango in Paris," is being

withheld from the academy competition. There is no official explanation of this. It has had but a single showing in the United States—at the New York Film Festival—but it is to be released in the United States this month.

Though Brando and Pacino are favorites for acting honors, they have several formidable rivals. Among these are Laurence Olivier and Michael Caine in "Slouch," James Mason and Robert Preston in "Child's Play," Charles Grodin in "The Heartbreak Kid," and Robert Redford in "The Candidate," according to local authorities.

The favored actresses are Diana Ross in "Lady Sings the Blues," Liza Minnelli in "Cabaret," Cicely Tyson in "Sounder," and Joanne Woodward in "Marigolds."

New Situation

Hollywood today seems to be awakening from a long and troubled slumber. It has found conditions changed and the old ways obsolete. It is slowly adjusting itself to the situation that confronts it.

Around the London Galleries

Important 19th and 20th-Century Master Drawings, Achim Moeller, 8 Grosvenor Street, London, W1.

This collection of more than 40 works takes drawings in the widest sense of the term, and includes a charcoal and pastel landscape by Boudin, a watercolor and pencil drawing of the Pont de Seine by Signac, a figure drawing in pastel by Meillou, ink drawings by George Grosz, a

pencil and chalk drawing by Dali, a painting in tempera by Mark Tobey, and a gouache by Chagall. The other exhibits are by equally important names, and all of the first quality.

Mao Tse-tung by Andy Warhol, DM Gallery, 72 Fulham Road, London, SW3.

The latest Warhol is a series of 10 silkscreen prints, in limited edition of 250 sets, of portraits of Chairman Mao. There seems little to commend these as art, for they are the usual varicolored and multiple image to which we have by now become accustomed to the point of boredom.

Maurice Guillou, Brian Koelzer Gallery, 38 Duke St. St. James's, London, SW1, to Jan. 5. This is the first of a series of five exhibitions of contemporary French artists to be arranged in conjunction with Jean Calais of Paris. To my view, Guillou is much more at ease working with pencil, pen, crayon and watercolor than he is in oil. He has a very wide range of themes, the most interesting and uncommon of which are some near-abstract evocations of speed.

Neville Pivner, Ansell Gallery, 65 Monmouth St., London, WC2, to Jan. 6.

FEATH NOTICE

GREGOIRE JARGUENNE, born August 10, 1919, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Jarguene, 28 Rue de l'Assomption, died on December 16, 1972. Funeral services were held at Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption, Paris (16e).

IN GRATITUDE

The Vice President, the members of the "Council of Administration" and the members of the "Gala des Eclipses de la Paix" "Les Jeunes Casteles" were deeply moved by the sympathy that was given to them at the time of the death of their president, Colonel de Reserve Roger BERNARDINI, and wish to thank all concerned.

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مكتبة النور

U.K. Banks Raise Interest Rates to 8 1/2 %

**Increase Is Second
in Less Than a Month**

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—The London City of London Bank, followed by Midland Bank, today increased the base lending rate to 8 1/2 percent from 7 1/2 percent.

The base lending rate is used by all banks to calculate interest charges to their customers. The new rate means that top-rated industrial borrowers will pay interest of 9 1/2 percent on loans, while individuals will be charged 12 percent on overdrafts.

The rise could touch off similar increases by other British banks. The increase in the base lending rate had been widely expected, but some observers had hoped that the rise would be a temporary one.

Second in a Month

The increase was the second in less than a month. Around mid-December, major British banks had raised their base rates to 7 1/2 percent from 7 percent.

Barclays said that it also has raised the interest rate on its 12-month fixed deposit accounts to 8 1/2 percent from 7 1/2 percent.

Barclays said the increases "are in line with the recent rise in the base rate of the Bank of England, which has been 3 1/2 percent since October 11, 1972."

Barclays said the increases "are in line with the recent rise in the base rate of the Bank of England, which has been 3 1/2 percent since October 11, 1972."

The Bank of England has used the method of raising the base rate to bring about a tighter money market and to curb inflation.

A Barclays spokesman expressed the hope that 8 1/2 percent would prove the key level for the base rate and that the next change would be downward.

The spokesman said steps are being taken to ensure that industrial clients get priority in lending. Instructions are being sent to branch managers explaining the need for restrictions on overdrafts to individuals, lending against speculative stock exchange transactions, and loans for property development.

Pact on Parities Produces Disturbing Results

By William Ellington

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—The first anniversary of the 1971 Smithsonian currency agreement has passed with many monetary experts saying that given more time the agreement will surely accomplish its intended purpose of bringing trade and payments among major industrial nations into approximate balance.

Despite admonishments of patience, the way the Smithsonian accord has worked so far looks disturbing. Trade and payments among large nations have never been more out of line since the end of World War II. The accord appears to have contributed significantly to the highest rate of inflation in Europe's post-war history, and currency parities have been maintained only through rigorous foreign exchange controls.

Though it is difficult to substantiate, there is a possibility that exchange controls are beginning to distort trade patterns. The process is difficult to detect, for it involves changes in intercompany invoicing and payments among subsidiaries in various countries. The process could be a normal evolution, but more likely it represents an effort by corporate treasurers to avoid exchange controls through "leads and lags" in trade payments.

Anyhow, after the Smithsonian accord was reached on Dec. 18, 1971, even pessimists were reluctant to predict that the U.S. balance of payments deficit on an official transactions basis would exceed \$10 billion in 1972. Yet, in the first nine months of 1972, the United States reported an official settlements deficit of more than \$8.9 billion.

Data reported by various central banks outside the United States suggest that the deficit continued in the fourth quarter, so that for all of 1972 it will exceed \$10 billion, and possibly reach \$11 billion.

Narrower Deficit Expected

But despite the U.S. deficit, many analysts believe the Smithsonian accord will eventually work. A recent Chase Manhattan Bank circular says the outlook for 1973 and 1974 is for "significantly smaller U.S. balance of payments deficits." Similarly, a recent First National City Bank publication asserts that demand for U.S. exports will strengthen with the business recovery in Europe and Japan. The First National Bank of Chicago suggested in another recent publication that inflation is so rampant in Europe that it may eventually cause a devaluation of some European currencies against the dollar.

It is questionable whether European nations will tolerate a continuing outflow of funds from the United States in 1972. When outflows result in an official settlements deficit, the process puts direct pressure on the Smithsonian exchange rates. In effect, central banks are forced to buy unwanted dollars at the lower Smithsonian support points. Since dollars are no longer convertible into other monetary assets, central banks accordingly assume an exchange risk on a possible dollar devaluation.

But the real concern is that central bank dollar purchases cause a corresponding increase in the domestic money supply and thus stimulate inflation.

Interest Rates Problem

To be sure, the inflationary effect of an increase in domestic money supply can be mitigated somewhat by commercial bank reserve requirements and other techniques. However, such measures generally tend to drive domestic interest rates higher, potentially attracting even more funds from the United States.

Under these circumstances, governments generally have three painful choices. They can maintain convertibility of the currencies and let inflation continue; they can limit convertibility through exchange controls, which hurts business and trade; or they can increase the value of their currencies against the dollar to discourage inflows while making their own exports more costly and less competitive.

Most analysts have assumed that European governments will continue to choose a mixture of the first two options. But this view is not universal. In a recent speech, Oskar Ebbinghaus, deputy chairman of the Bundesbank, said that a national policy of stability which deviates considerably from inflation outflows the country can be protected in the long run only by means of currency parity adjustments.

It is generally accepted today that sticking to exchange rates that have become "rigid" doesn't contribute to stability of the world economy, but rather leads to its disintegration," the Bundesbank official said.

U.K. Reserves Fall Sharply During Year

**Decline in December
Is Put at \$249 Million**

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP).—Britain's official reserves of gold and foreign currency backing the troubled pound fell sharply in 1972, government figures showed today. The reserves had increased substantially in 1971.

A Treasury announcement said the reserves fell in December by \$249 million and stood at \$5.8 billion at the end of 1972.

The figures represented a drop of nearly \$1 billion from the 1971 year-end total of \$6.9 billion. They significantly reversed the pattern of steadily rising reserves during 1971, which more than doubled from a 1970 year-end total of \$2.8 billion.

Effect of Float

The Treasury gave no reason for the drop in reserves in 1972, but a major factor was clearly the trouble surrounding the decision to float the pound sterling in June.

The reserve total includes Britain's official holdings of gold, foreign currency and special drawing rights in the International Monetary Fund.

The Bank of England was known to have dipped heavily into its foreign currency reserves to defend the pound before the float. It did this by using foreign currency to buy pounds on international money markets, in effect supporting the pound's value.

The bank continued to use reserves in the same way after the float, steadying the downward pressure each time speculators raised rumors that a new lower fixed rate was imminent.

10 Percent Decline

The pound was fixed at \$2.60 before the float. It has since lost some 10 percent of its purchasing power and has been hovering between \$2.34 and \$2.35 in recent weeks.

VW Raises Prices On U.S. Exports

DETROIT, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—For the second time in three months, Volkswagen of America Inc., the biggest U.S. auto importer, has raised prices of its 1973 model cars.

The latest increase, averaging about \$80, quickly ended speculation by some industry sources that the price gap that once existed between small foreign cars and American-made economy cars might open up again.

U.S. auto makers recently boosted prices on their 1973 cars, including subcompact import-fighters such as the Chevrolet Vega, Ford Pinto and American Motors Gremlin. Many imports had previously been at a price disadvantage for the first time in years due to currency revaluations.

Wall St. Opens Year With Surge in Prices

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Prices rose sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today, the first trading day of the new year, with buying based on expectations of a robust economy in 1973 and renewed hopes for the Vietnam peace talks.

Quality stocks in both the blue chip and glamour sectors stood out as market leaders. The session itself thus was a virtual repeat of last Friday's strong surge.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 11.66 to 1,081.88 after running up 12.34 on Friday.

Among the glamour gainers were Disney, climbing 7 1/4 to an all-time high of 244; International Business Machines, 7 to 409; and Burroughs, 6 to 223 1/4. Disney has moved up 45 since the end of November, with real estate development at its West Coast world complex in Florida one reason for the renewed interest in this glamour.

The advance in IBM, the most widely-held of all institutional issues, added more than \$610 million to the market value of this stock alone.

U.S. Curbs On Investment Abroad Eased

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—The Nixon administration ordered a relaxation today in the complicated system of government controls on investment of American capital in foreign countries.

The Commerce Department's office of foreign direct investment relaxed the changes as slight. But it could give no figure on the expected impact on the nation's balance-of-payments deficit.

One change affects loans by U.S. investors to their foreign affiliates companies on the sale or lease of U.S. goods and services made "on normal commercial terms."

The effect is to eliminate complex reporting requirements imposed on large U.S. corporations that have foreign affiliates. It is expected to increase the dollar outflow, but the office said the amount probably would be small. A second change set \$6 million per year as the world-wide minimum allowable for direct investments by U.S. corporations.

This change will give companies, particularly smaller ones, more flexibility to make investments in other nations. The present rules allow for this much investment, but limit companies to investments in certain areas of the world.

Boeing Gets Contract

SEATTLE, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—The Air Force has given Boeing Co. the go-ahead to begin work on a \$95.2-million contract for building and testing two prototype advanced medium-short-take-off and landing transport aircraft.

One Dollar—

But U.S. Deficit Is Predicted

World Trade Expected to Rise 9% in 1973

By Gerd Wilcke

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Despite market and monetary uncertainties and persistent trade barriers, U.S. and world trade should show healthy gains in the new year.

This is the conclusion drawn in a year-end analysis by the National Foreign Trade Council, a group of more than 600 American companies active as overseas traders and investors.

Robert M. Norris, president of the council, estimated that world trade in 1973 would rise by 8 to 9 percent to a record export total of \$430 billion, as adjusted for currency realignments.

The United States, which accounts for about 13 percent of world exports, will have a trade deficit for the third straight year in 1973, the council projects.

But, notwithstanding a deficit of about \$8 billion in 1972, "we would hope that with a continuing moderation of inflationary pressures at home and giving full effect to the currency realignments in 1973, we would begin in 1973 to see some narrowing of the gap between U.S. exports and imports," Mr. Norris said.

The council also said that it expected a continuing expansion of U.S. direct investment abroad, currently valued at more than \$80 billion, and stressed that the increase is essential for maintaining America's share in foreign markets.

Total sales by U.S. industries in foreign markets are roughly \$230 billion a year. This is comprised of more than \$50 billion of exports from the United States, and sales of foreign affiliates in the United States.

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Fed Endorses Development Of Money-Transfer Network

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System has endorsed the development of a vast, nationwide network of computerized money-transfer facilities from one person to another.

In a long statement on "the evolution of the payments mechanism," published over the weekend in the December issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, the Fed spelled out in far greater detail than ever before its ideas on how the coming age of electronic money should be organized.

"The nation's payments mechanism can be expected to evolve in the direction of a system where credit to the payee's account is made at the same time the payor's account is charged," the statement said.

In other words, "an electronic

communications network" would be employed to transfer funds instantaneously—say, from the account of a person making a purchase at a department store, or from the account of a company issuing a payroll check, or to the account of a utility making a regular monthly billing.

Every Home a Bank

At the ultimate, the Fed indicated, every home could in effect be a branch bank in the age of electronic money through the installation of a computer terminal that would be interconnected with a national money-transfer network.

"Increasingly, these transfers will be made over a computer-directed communications network. As electronic transfers become technologically and economically superior, checks would be largely displaced," the Fed said.

The Fed stated that financial institutions, businesses and individuals would all benefit from electronic money.

Financial institutions would be able to use advanced equipment to make "more and better service" available to their customers. Business would be able to use "instantaneous fund transfers" to "significantly simplify corporate funds management."

"The consumer," the Fed concluded, "will be able to complete financial transactions through the use of a card or similar identifying device, and this procedure will be accelerated through automated teller units conveniently located in shopping centers, in other places handling numerous consumer sales and in the homes."

Further rises in discount rates, increased reserve obligations and credit restrictions are likely in Europe, the bank said. In the United States, though, the Federal Reserve's policy is to prevent too steep a rise in interest rates because it would jeopardize the fight against inflation.

If Europeans continue to take tougher and more monetary-oriented anti-inflation action, Kredietbank said, there is a very real likelihood that, just as in early 1972, short-term interest rates in Western Europe will be higher than in the United States.

Such a situation would attract U.S. capital to Europe, hurting the fight against inflation.

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The undersigned assisted in formulating
the plan that resulted in this transaction.

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New York, N.Y.

January 3, 1973

The following announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Commonwealth United Corporation
has consummated its Plan of Settlement
and has changed its name to
IOTA Industries, Inc.

The undersigned assisted in formulating
the plan that resulted in this transaction.

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PEANUTS
B.C.
L.I.L.A.B.N.E.E.
B.E.E.T.L.E.
B.A.I.L.E.Y.
M.I.S.S.
P.E.A.C.H.
B.U.Z.
S.A.W.Y.E.R.
W.I.Z.A.R.D.
o.f.
I.D.
R.E.X.
M.O.R.G.A.N.
M.D.
P.O.G.O.
R.I.P.
K.I.R.B.Y.

PEANUTS
A BILL? FOR WHAT?
"YOU OWE ME SIX DOLLARS FOR THE THINGS YOU BROKE AT MY NEW YEAR'S PARTY... PLEASE PAY AT ONCE!"
THAT STUPID BIRD! HIS WHOLE NEST ISN'T WORTH SIX DOLLARS! I WON'T PAY!
BESIDES, HE SERVED VERY CHEAP ROOT BEER

B.C.
YOU KNOW WHAT I'M GOING TO DO THIS YEAR, JAKE P
WHAT'S THAT, MAUDE?
I'M GOING TO CHANGE MY WAYS.
THAT'S NICE.
HOW ABOUT YOUR CURDS P...
THAT'S NICE.

L.I.L.A.B.N.E.E.
My daughter has moved to that lovely new development on the top shelf—
Oh, my dear, I'm so sorry for you—
S-sorry? Have you been there since the new arrivals this morning?
UP FROM CLAYTON
BOOK OF ETIQUETTE
WIT AND WISDOM OF SAMMY DAVIS JR.
THE FLIP WILSON STORY

B.E.E.T.L.E.
NO WONDER HE THINKS I LOOK FUNNY

B.A.I.L.E.Y.
HAVE YOUR OLDER BROTHERS AND SISTERS APPLIED TO ANY COLLEGES, YET?
ARTHUR'S BROTHER HAS APPLIED TO 285 COLLEGES, MISS PEACH!
WHY SO MANY, ARTHUR?
HE'S CLEVERLY PLAYING ON THE LAW OF AVERAGES...
HE FIGURES, AND RIGHTFULLY SO, THAT AT LEAST ONE OF THEM IS BOUND TO SEND HIM A COURTEOUS LETTER OF REJECTION...

M.I.S.S.
HA! HERE'S WHAT WE'RE LOOKING FOR, CHRIS.
HOW DO YOU LIKE ME AS A BLONDE, BUZ?
IRRESISTIBLE, MY LOVE.
AND HOW DO I LOOK WITH A MUSTACHE, LONG HAIR AND DARK GLASSES?
WHY, DARLING! YOU LOOK SO INTELLIGENT! YOU COULD EVEN PASS FOR A COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

B.U.Z.
CRIMES ARE BEING COMMITTED FASTER THAN OUR COURTS CAN HANDLE THE CASES.
IT FIGURES
HOW?
CRIMINALS DON'T RECESS THREE HOURS FOR LUNCH

S.A.W.Y.E.R.
I DON'T BELIEVE IT—JUNE GALE RUNNING UP TO NEW YORK TO MEET A MAN AND DO THE TOWN WITH HIM? THERE'S SOME HOPE FOR THE GAL YET!
YOU KNOW, YOU WEREN'T VERY SMART TO LET HER GO UP THERE! YOU MIGHT BE LOSING A GOOD NURSE! TELL ME THE TRUTH, AREN'T YOU WORRIED—JUST A LITTLE BIT?
SHE SAID SHE'D BE BACK IN A COUPLE OF DAYS!
YOU CAN BE THE MOST EXASPERATING MAN IN THE WORLD! SUPPOSING THAT GOOD LOOKING LADY SAYS NO TO KERRY RUK? THEN WHAT? SHE WON'T COME BACK!
YOU REALIZE, GRINDON, THAT IT'S A BRAND NEW YEAR AND EVERYBODY'S GONNA HAVE ANOTHER BIRTHDAY?
GNBX
DON'T YOU THINK IT'S ABOUT TIME YOU LEARNED TO TALK? HOW CAN YOU WISH ANYBODY A HAPPY BIRTHDAY?
BHX
AN WELL! GLESS SOME OF US DUES TOO MUCH, ANYWAY.
YOU CROSSED ME AT EVERY TURN, KIRBY, IF YOU TOUCH ME I'LL KILL YOU...
YOU CAN'T GET AWAY WITH IT, FORBES!
—THEN MAKES A DASH FOR FREEDOM.
HE'S HEADS INTO THAT SUBWAY! HATE! I CAN CORNER HIM DOWN THERE...
PUT DOWN THE GUN...
PHIL FORBES LOSES ALL CONTROL...

BLONDIE
THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET
HERE, DAGWOOD, I MADE A NICE SANDWICH FOR YOU
THAT WAS VERY THOUGHTFUL, DEAR
NOT REALLY
I FIGURED IF HIS MOUTH WAS FULL HE WOULDN'T BE ABLE TO SING

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

The difficulty of bidding two-suited hands after the opponents have opened has led to the development of a variety of conventions to describe such hands—namely the unusual no-trump to show minor suits, and the Michaels cue-bid, showing major suits after a minor opening, or a major and an unspecified minor after a major opening.

However, such devices are double-edged. If the player who makes such a bid becomes a defender, he has given the declarer a blueprint for the play of the hand. This was the case on the diagrammed deal from the recent Far East Championships.

Tim Seres of Australia, one of the world's greatest players, took full advantage of the two-heart defensive jump by West that showed partnership agreement at least five hearts and at least five clubs.

With only 21 high-card points in the combined hands, but every point pulling its weight, Seres and his partner, Roselof Smilde, did well to reach five diamonds. This depends in principle on the diamond finesse, and as the cards lie most declarers would take the

diamond finesse and think themselves unlucky. Seres preferred to rely on skill rather than luck. Hearts were led and continued, and South ruffed. He proceeded to strip the hearts and clubs, leading a club to dummy for a heart ruff and then playing clubs for a third-round ruff. Next he led to the spade king and played a second spade toward the dummy. When West followed to the second spade lead it was clear that he held at most one diamond, since his bidding had shown 10 cards in hearts and clubs. So South confidently took the trump finesse. He knew that if it lost, as it did, that West would have to give a ruff-and-suff and that the spade loser would disappear.

If West had held one spade and two diamonds he would have had the chance to ruff the second spade lead. But he would have been ruffing a loser, and the remaining trumps would have fallen under the ace. So West would have refused to ruff, but it would not have helped him.

South would have led a diamond to the ace and played an other trump, forcing a ruff-and-suff if West had begun with a doubleton diamond king. Thanks to the accuracy of West's overall, South's play virtually insured the contract.

WEST
♠ A542
♥ 1064
♦ Q1052
♣ K7

EAST
♠ J1093
♥ A752
♦ 84
♣ 1052

SOUTH (D)
♠ K76
♥ 9
♦ A19763
♣ A64

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
10 20 30 30
50 Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
CITY: FIELD: PAW
HAWA: ADRIE: BOW
TIAN: MOON: DAYS
CAT: TIG: NIG: IRE
TIRADE: CINDER
BENZINNE: TAME
OBER: FIOR: IDDE
REY: RILLO: OLE
CRIMINATIVE: OIL
GUMIRA: ASPIC
NEO: EVIL: OTHERS
LONGWINDED: ITEM
AMIA: NIEVE: NAME
TISER: SAIRIS: ALOE

DENNIS THE MENACE

I GOT A LOT OF SNELL PRESENTS FROM SANTA CLAUS... AN' A BUNCH OF CLOTHES FROM MY FOLKS.

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VERAG
ANIFT
INREEM
LEEPO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "O O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: UNCLE DAIRY INJURY BAMBOO
Answer: A well-known club for gymnasts—AN INDIAN CLUB

BOOKS
Criminals at Large
Reviewed by Newgate Calendar

POOR America. Rotten within. Rotten without. Ready to be plucked. Ruled by venal men. Sick, sick, sick.

At least, that is how the country is shown in three recent books.

In William Woolfolk's "The Overlords" (Doubleday, \$6.95), a criminal group bigger by far than the Mafia makes a bid to take over the country. Its leaders do away with the governor of California, sabotaging his private plane. They have their own judges, their own legislators, their own union leaders and law of fiers. Standing against them is the new governor and an ex-FBI man. They have a good idea of what is going on, but lack proof.

Impossible? Well, far-fetched, perhaps. But Woolfolk touches something sensitive in the national psyche. Organized crime, after all, has moved into many local and even state governments. The next step, as Woolfolk postulates it, is inevitable. Especially if "respectable" men, headed by right-wing millionaire types, think it necessary to work with whatever means at hand to "save" the country. "The Overlords," its message aside, is a fast-paced and well-written novel. It will keep the reader glued to his chair.

Even scarier is Victor Wartofsky's "Year of the Yahoo" (John Day, \$6.95). This one, set in the near future, is a picture of America gone fascist. The attorney-general, clearly modeled after an attorney-general who has been in office not so long ago, believes that the way to preserve civil liberties is to do away with them. Temporarily, of course. All means of political repression are used. Secret police, wiretaps, torture chambers—and, finally, the removal of the President from office, to be replaced by somebody more amenable.

Sanctimonious and hypocritical, the new President even erects their own kind of Berlin Wall.

As in "The Overlords," a gruesome kind of realism is created. But Wartofsky touches an even more sensitive nerve. Even many conservatives today are worried about ever-increasing attempts to negate the Bill of Rights. Many liberals are deeply concerned about the future of freedom. And, of course, millions throughout the country are either indifferent or actually applaud strictures against the press and free speech. Wartofsky brings all this to a boil. "Properly speaking, 'Year of the Yahoo' is not a crime or espionage novel. But it does have elements that place it in the category, and it is a grim picture of what conceivably could happen if certain elements get control of the United States government.

Then there is Louis Monie's "For Your Eyes Only: Read and Destroy!" (Charles Publishing Co., Los Angeles, \$6.95). This has to do with Vietnam, and it is claimed that the secret peace mission at the core of the book actually took place. Monie's thesis is that the mission was thwarted by the CIA and its Chinese counterpart

(for once working together), hawks controlling the Peace did not want peace except their terms—and their terms meant an Army mission, war once and for all. Meaning it was in the interest of China that America continue to bleed itself to death. In this there is no such thing as too or ethics. The writing is (this is Monie's first novel) the action is convulsive. And, underlying message, if true, demonstrates how this long war has cost the lives of those in power, Poor America.

Let's wash out the taste of these three books and flee escape reading via "Flight of Montego Bay" by Alec H. (Dodd, Mead, \$4.95). The of this book, not perhaps by accident named Alec H. Haig, is of those fantasy types who everybody's secret dream is handsome, debonair, smiling a man of action, resolute, filthy rich, dangerous, a devil's the ladies, and can do everything from flying a commercial plane to managing the affairs of a conglomerate.

Haig and his group in the conglomerate have brought on radical superpower authority. On petting groups, whose business threatened, set out to make both plane and conglomerate we have high finance, and ring-ding, and secret drugs, stock market manipulation, a bang-up finale, and every that goes into pleasant reading. Haig is a pro writer who has a lot of fun, his dreamlike hero, and who situations he gets himself. We can't believe. But we tainly can enjoy.

© The New York Times

CROSSWORD By Will W.

ACROSS

1 Cleopatra's course
5 Author John
10 Theda
14 Stone and Iron
15 Determined
16 French river
17 Creator of Philip Carey
20 Time periods: Abbr.
21 Met offering
22 Coward et al.
23 Some military discharges: Abbr.
24 Quarter
26 Smart
28 Katherine and Gene Stratton
32 Baseball trio
34 Peep show
35 -hoes
36 Creator of a famous road
40 Scottish explorer
41 Writer's prize
42 Aware of
43 Ring
45 Most genuine
47 Sea east of Caspian

DOWN

48 Word with life or oats
49 Violin maker
52 Adriatic wind
53 Kind of time
56 Co-author of tale of Capt. Righ
60 Moslem prince
61 Chirp
62 Author James
63 State: Abbr.
64 Ruhr city
65 Hammer part

ACROSS

1 Oden of verse
2 Stravinsky
3 Moon vehicles
4 Suffis for Bengal or Nepal
5 Harden
6 Observes
7 "—boy!"
8 Male gypsy
9 Collection
10 Out of date
11 Tennis pro
12 "Carnoo"
13 With open
16 Story by 17 Across

DOWN

19 In agreement
23 Chance
24 South Pacific
25 Soviet city
26 South African
27 Ristic
28 On the main
29 Hares
30 "Hlad" character
31 Seasons
32 Insurgent
33 Place for 24
37 Lemurs
38 Girl's name
39 Information
44 Classifiers
45 Corsair
46 "Bator"
48 "Little"
49 In (troubled)
50 Family member
51 Writer Kingsley
52 —Rabbit
53 Fury
54 Sheltered
55 Dell
57 Degree
58 Have bills
59 Gen. Arnold

مكتبة النحل

Rose, Orange Bowl Picture

USC Overpowers Ohio State; Nebraska Routs Notre Dame

By Bill Becker

By Gordon S. White Jr.

SAFETY, Calif., Jan. 2 (UPI)—The University of Southern California's 42-17 victory over Ohio State in the 1972 Rose Bowl was a triumph for the Trojans, who won their 11th consecutive Rose Bowl game. The victory was a 42-17 rout, with USC leading 21-0 at halftime and 42-17 at the end of the game. The Trojans won the game with a 12-0 victory over Ohio State in the 1972 Rose Bowl. The game was played at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif. The Trojans won the game with a 42-17 victory over Ohio State. The game was played at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif. The Trojans won the game with a 42-17 victory over Ohio State.

Texas Coach Says Victory Was 'Great'

DALLAS, Jan. 2 (UPI)—On Jan. 1, 1973, coach Darrell Royal said he watched his good football team become a great one. "We were not even really a good football team when we started the season," Royal said. "I would say we were better than average but nothing much more."

But today I'd say we were a great football team," he said in the dressing room following Texas' 17-13 upset victory over Alabama. "It's hard to put your finger on it. Emotion is not something you can invent."

Texas trailed at the half 13-3. "But something happened right before we went out for the second half," the coach said. "We started shouting it up. I don't know what actually happened, what started it. I don't say anything; what could I say? This is that character."

Linebacker Randy Braband said he had something to do with the Cotton Bowl last year when Texas was ripped by Penn State. "We went out flat in the second half and they took it to us," Braband said. "We didn't want that to happen again."

Alabama coach Bear Bryant, whose team is now 0-3-1 against Royal-coached teams, said, "Well, first of all, I think that Texas deserved to win the football game. I think really and truly that the game was won on their side."

Texas quarterback Alan Lowry, who scored the winning touchdown on a 34-yard bootleg play with 3 minutes 20 seconds left, spotted Alabama's most intimidating weak spot.

Braband made the second most important play of the game. It came on Alabama's final possession, the ball resting on the Texas 49-yard line. The Texas defense forced Alabama to punt. Braband tackled Alabama's running back for a yard loss, and Texas took over and ran out the clock.

Lowry finished the day with 18 carries for 118 yards. Fullback Roosevelt Leaks, knocked down hard in the first period, came back to run for 126 yards.

MIAMI, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Johnny Rodgers, winner of the 1972 Hickman Trophy for the best player in college football, concluded his Nebraska career in record fashion as he led the Cornhuskers to a 40-6 victory over Notre Dame in the Orange Bowl last night.

His four touchdowns and 24 points scored were records for one player in the Orange Bowl. But he didn't stop at that, as he tossed a touchdown pass on a spectacular 53-yard play before a crowd of 83,010.

The flashy back, who played tailback for the first time in his college career, was part of a stunning team performance that swamped the Irish.

It was a sweet finale for Bob Devaney, the Nebraska coach who is retiring after 11 years of success at the helm of the Cornhuskers. But as good as it was, Devaney could not have the thing last night that he wanted most when this season started—a record third straight national championship.

The victory was Nebraska's third straight Orange Bowl triumph in three years. The 1971 and 1972 Orange triumphs made Nebraska No. 1 in the country each time. Last night's game was just a big triumph over a usually strong team.

Notre Dame Downfall
It was a dismal conclusion to the season for Notre Dame, as records were heaped against the Irish. Nebraska's total offense of 580 yards (300 rushing, 280 passing) beat the previous high of 521 against an Irish team made by Michigan State in 1966. Nebraska's 30 first downs were an Orange Bowl record and a record against a Notre Dame team.

Ara Parseghian, Notre Dame's coach, said after the struggle: "When I see the film, I will be able to evaluate the kind of game we played." Everyone else in the Orange Bowl might be able to give him an idea of the game the Irish played. They were never in it for a second.

Nebraska took the opening kickoff and drove 76 yards in 11 plays for the first score—a touchdown by Rodgers. Then the Cornhuskers' defense held back came Nebraska, driving the Irish into the end zone. So it went with Rodgers scoring three touchdowns within a span of 6 minutes 43 seconds in the third period.

Rodgers was the game's leading rusher with 84 yards on 15 carries and his leading receiver with 71 yards on three catches. Nebraska's second touchdown was scored by Gary Dixon on a one-yard pass at the end of an 80-yard drive. That was the only time Rodgers was not directly responsible for one of the Cornhuskers' touchdowns.

The fanciest of his touchdowns were on pass plays. Two and a half minutes after Dixon scored in the second quarter, Rodgers took a backward pass from Dave Humm, the left-handed sophomore quarterback. He then dropped back and let fly a long aerial to Frosty Anderson, who caught the ball at the 15 and ran over to complete that surprise 52-yard play.

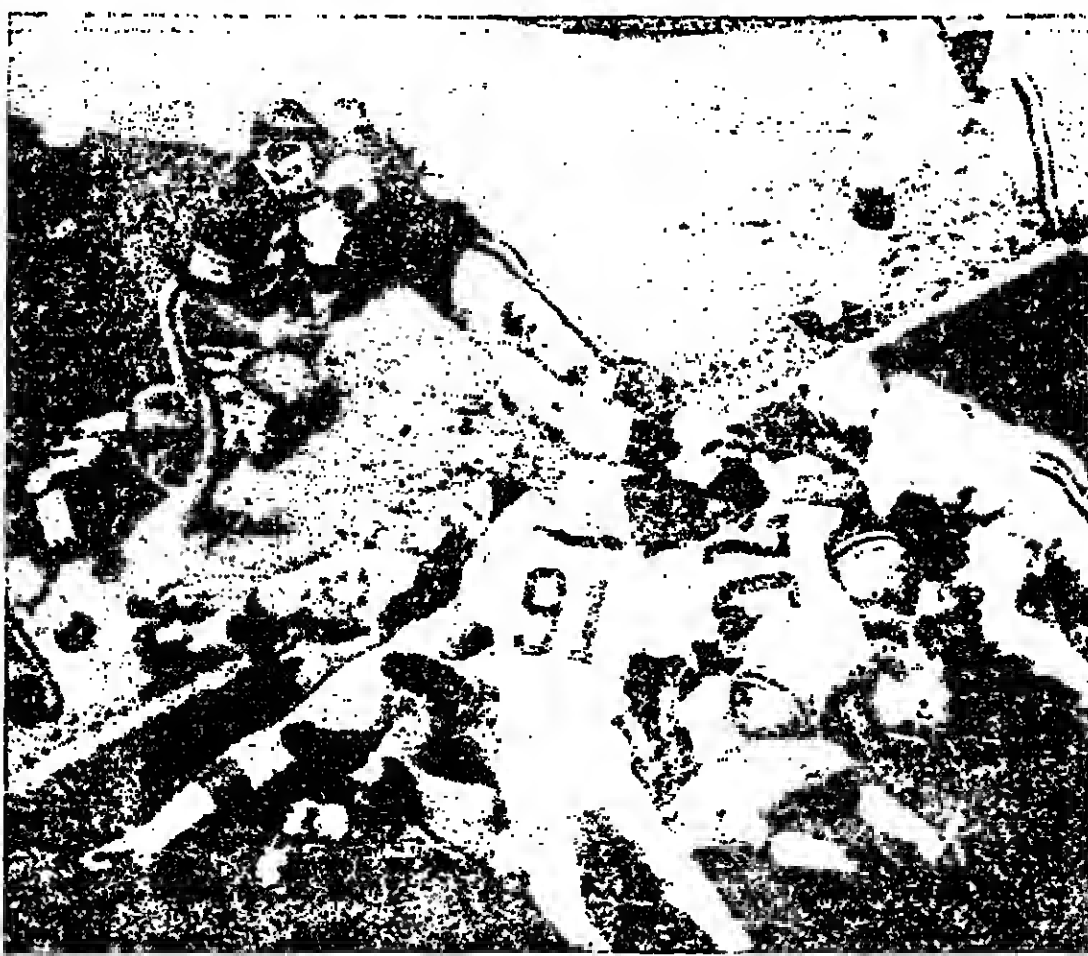
Running Wild
Rodgers' and Nebraska's final touchdown came when he took a short pass from Humm near the sideline and worked his way around frustrated Irish tacklers to score on a 50-yard pass play that was mostly running effort.

Notre Dame didn't score until early in the fourth period when Tom Clements passed five yards into the end zone to Pete Demme.

So ended Notre Dame's first trip to the Orange Bowl and so ended on a much higher note, Devaney's and Rodgers' and other Nebraska football careers. Rich Glover, the mighty middle guard who was all over the Notre Dame offense, played his last game before entering professional ranks as did Willie Harper, the defensive end.

Notre Dame had an 8-2 regular season mark and got the bid to the game only after Bear Bryant, Alabama's coach, turned down a second straight game against Nebraska. Alabama was beaten by the Cornhuskers here a year ago. Nebraska had an 8-2-1 season mark and fell far short of the national title that was taken by undefeated Southern California.

Notre Dame
First Downs 13
Rushing Yards 44-104
Passing Yards 103
Total Yards 147
Fumbles-Lost 3-0
Penalties-Yards 1-18



THE BIG PLUNGE—The University of Southern California's Sam Cunningham dives for third-quarter touchdown in Rose Bowl as Trojans routed Ohio State, 42-17.

French Girl, 16, Wins Cup Slalom

MARIBOR, Yugoslavia, Jan. 2 (UPI)—France's Patricia Emonet, 16, successfully fought a disqualification ruling and a challenge from West German skiers to win the women's World Cup slalom.

"That's not bad at all," said a grinning Miss Emonet when she heard the winning time—34.43—of her third run down the icy, mud-spotted slalom course on Slovenia's Pohorje mountain.

Only 14 skiers of an original 72 starters finished the two heats. Miss Emonet was given another chance after tournament officials at first disqualified her because they ruled she had missed one of the 54 poles on the second run. "I told them one of the judges was standing in the way, so there was no way I could go through the gate," said Miss Emonet. Officials agreed with her, and gave her another chance.

Miss Emonet went on to finish ahead of Pamela Behr and Rosi Mittermeier of West Germany, who came in second and third. Liechtenstein's Hanny Wenzel took fourth place, ahead of Canada's Judy Crawford. Christa Zechmeister of West Germany, and Fabienne Serrat of France, Miss Emonet, who said her cocking is almost as good as her skiing, was not on France's first team last year.

With her victory today, she collected 25 points for the World Cup total of 51 points good for second place. Annemarie Froell of Austria abandoned the slalom in the first run but remained first in the World Cup with 75 points.

Miss Behr, with a 59.63 clocking, led after the first heat as Miss Mittermeier was second, in 62.24, and Italy's Christine Thost third in 62.83. Miss Emonet was fourth in 62.86.

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM
1. Patricia Emonet, France, 1:17.34 (52.66, 54.68).
2. Pamela Behr, W. Germany, 1:17.82 (53.53, 54.29).
3. Rosi Mittermeier, W. Germany, 1:18.42 (52.24, 56.18).
4. Hanny Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:20.48 (54.48, 56.00).
5. Judy Crawford, Canada, 1:20.80 (52.36, 52.44).
6. Christa Zechmeister, W. Germany, 1:20.88 (52.30, 57.58).
7. Fabienne Serrat, France, 1:22.37 (57.41, 54.96).
8. Isabelle Mir, France, 1:24.57 (56.54, 58.01).
9. Rita Schenker, Switzerland, 1:24.98 (54.75, 60.23).
10. Helene Brunschwiler, Austria, 1:26.18 (55.53, 59.65).

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Boston defenseman Bobby Orr tied a longstanding National Hockey League record for defensemen with six assists and Phil Esposito had a hat trick last night as the Bruins overcame the Vancouver Canucks, 8-2, in Boston.

The first-place Bruins moved two points ahead of the idle Montreal Canadiens in the East Division. The goals gave Esposito 24 for the season and Orr his leading point total to 58.

Ken Hodge had a goal and three assists for the Bruins. Orr, Boston's leading scorer, was assisted by Fred Stanfield, Don Marcotte, John Bucyk and Mike Walton. Rookie forward Gerry O'Flaherty and defenseman Jocelyn Guevremont defended for Vancouver.

Boston outshot Vancouver, 53-25. The Bruins jumped to a 3-0 lead in the opening period with Orr setting up each goal. Bucyk scored the third with only one second remaining in the period on a break with Orr and Walton.

Orr's Assists On 6 Goals Pace Bruins

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NHL Standings
EAST DIVISION
Boston 25
Montreal 22
New York Rangers 20
Buffalo 19
Detroit 18
Toronto 17
Vancouver 16
N.Y. Islanders 15

WEST DIVISION
Chicago 22
Minnesota 19
Los Angeles 18
Philadelphia 17
Pittsburgh 15
St. Louis 14
California 13

Monday's Game
Boston 8, Vancouver 2
Buffalo 3, Philadelphia 1
Detroit 4, St. Louis 1
Los Angeles 4, Minnesota 1
New York 3, Pittsburgh 1
Toronto 2, Chicago 1

Ohba Retains Title

TOKYO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Japan's Masao Ohba bounced back from a first-round knockout and knocked out Thai challenger Chatchai Chionoi at 2 minutes 59 seconds of the 12th round tonight, retaining his World Boxing Association flyweight championship.

Ohba, 24, of Tokyo, had been knocked out by Chionoi in the first round of the 1972 World Amateur Flyweight Championship in Manila. Ohba's victory tonight was his first since then.

Ohba, who is 5-foot-6, 125 pounds, had a record of 12-0-1 before his first-round loss. Chionoi, 23, of Bangkok, had a record of 1-0-0 before his victory over Ohba.

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Roberto Clemente: Man Who Couldn't Say No

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Tom Seaver sat by the Christmas tree yesterday in his home in Greenwich, Conn., and reflected on the life and times of Roberto Walker Clemente—who had died a few hours earlier in a plane crash while on a mission of mercy. He agreed that the key word to everything Clemente did was "passion."

"Also compassion," said the New York Met pitcher. "Emotional, sincere, a compassionate type of person. I could not believe what I heard on the radio, that he was gone. It was just chills, period. It's a horrible loss, not only to his family and teammates but to all of us, especially to the young players. I mean you look up to Henry Aaron and Sandy Kousser and Roberto Clemente."

Since 1955, when he became a rookie outfielder with the Pittsburgh Pirates, Roberto Clemente lived in two worlds and they had one thing in common: passion. On the baseball field, he played 18 seasons with passion, often complaining of aches and pains as he attacked National League pitching. Off the field, he would retreat to his handsome home in Puerto Rico to spend the winter with his wife and three sons while resting those aches and pains, but then he would become passionately involved in civic projects until spring training.

"I had a rough winter," Clemente said last February, as he sat exhausted in the Pirates' training camp in Bradenton, Fla., four months after he had hit .414 in the World Series at the age of 37. "I didn't do any exercise. I kept going from one place to another, and never had enough time home. My father was very ill. I lost 10 pounds and now I have stomach trouble."

"In addition to my house, I have a place in the mountains, and I said I would spend a lot of time there. I got there three times all winter. For a month and a half, my wife and I couldn't sleep. Our house was like a museum—people flocking down the street, ringing our bell day and night, walking through our rooms. People from the town, even tourists."

"Then I had so many things going on down there, and I just couldn't say no. Every day I was doing something different. The governor sent for me, the park administration, civic clubs. We tried to get away to South America for a vacation and were called back because my father took sick."

Even at his peak moments on the ball field, Clemente related his baseball world to his world back home. After the Pirates had defeated the Baltimore Orioles in the 1971 World Series, he was called to the microphone in the tumultuous locker room. He asked permission to include a few words in Spanish to his mother and father in Puerto Rico, then said:

"On this, the proudest moment of my life, I ask your blessing. 'I thought he was great,' Brooks Robinson was saying in the losers' locker room at the same time, 'but now I've seen him more than I ever had and he's greater than I thought.'"

"Very few players can win a game in as many different ways," said Bill Mazeroski, his teammate for 17 years. Roberto Clemente will be remembered as one of the rare ones in the world of baseball: 10 all-star games, 11 times the Golden Glove winner in right field, five times the league leader in throwing out base runners from the outfield, the best career batting average (.318) on today's scene, the 11th player in history to total 3,000 hits.

He undoubtedly will become the first Latin player elected to baseball's Hall of Fame. But for all his honors on the field, it may well be that Roberto Clemente will be remembered longer and more lovingly off the field. In that "other" world back home, the world where his ability and his passion made him a folk hero—where his house was like a museum, where he couldn't say no.

Little Enthusiasm for London Exhibition
Common Market Soccer Game Doesn't Unite Europe's Teams

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Tomorrow's celebration match at Wembley between the Common Market Six and the newly-joined Common Market Three (Britain, Ireland and Denmark) seems likely to be as much a non-event as last October's Basel match between Europe and South America. As one who froze inwardly and outwardly in the grandstand on that bleak occasion, when both-potch teams barely went through the motions, I feel qualified to draw comparisons.

It was utterly predictable that there would be a rash of withdrawals from the Six team—such as Franz Beckenbauer, the new European Footballer of the Year, Johan Cruyff, last year's, and Gerd Muller. Clubs these days hate releasing their players even for representative matches which matter and, as was seen in a recent Belgium-Holland World Cup match in Antwerp, the Cruyffs and Piet Keizers of this world are often careful of their limbs when they do play. For a match which is a mere figment of the politicians' fantasy, a propaganda exercise in the void, clubs are inevitably still less cooperative. Indeed, the managers of Liverpool, Spurs and Wolves have all publicly attacked the game while the public has been massively uninterested. A week before the match, Wembley had not even sold 10,000 tickets.

The sad thing is that when Wembley has put on similar matches in the past, they have been most successful, and have provided genuine competitive encounters. In 1953, to celebrate the 50th jubilee of the Football Association, the Rest of Europe sent over a team to play England then still unbeaten at home by any foreign side. Though the Hungarians, then at their dizzy peak, refused to furnish any players, the polyglot side battled under superbly. They held England to a 4-4 tie which should have been a 4-3 victory. The penalty whereby Alf Ramsey, now the England team manager, equalized in the frenetic closing minutes had much suspicion about it.

All four European goals were scored by two men whose subsequent careers have been as distinguished as Ramsey's. Glamplero Boniperti, playing at outside-right, is now no less than the president of Juventus, whom he joined as a boy from Novara. He is said to be a millionaire, besides. Ladislav Kubala is the team manager of Spain, the third country whose international colors he wore, after being capped by his native Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

Talking of Boniperti, there is reason to feel that his situation with Juventus—now challenging powerfully to keep its league title, after a poor beginning—contains a lesson for Manchester United, and Sir Matt Busby. United has just sacked its Irish manager, Frank O'Reilly, and named Scotland's team manager, the ebullient, controversial, unpredictable Tommy Docherty. Many feel that the central problem, that of the imposing Busby's pre-eminence, has been left untouched.

At Juventus, everybody knows that the vicious young "Bord" is the true force, that his Czech manager, the quiet, thorough, experienced Vypalek, is virtually his lieutenant. What of it? The partnership works thoroughly well. To my mind, the only real test of any managerial formula is whether it is successful. So long as Busby remains on the United board of directors, however, I am sure he abstains from visiting his training ground, so long will the true repository of power be himself. Wisdom resides in accepting as much, and making his appointments accordingly.

A sharp attack was made on the game's most controversial manager of all, Helenio Herrera of Roma, by his old player, Inter's Sandro Mazzola.

Mazzola, a superb footballer and a most intelligent fellow, blames Herrera for the recent invasion of the pitch at the Stadio Olimpico, Rome, when Inter was awarded a penalty for a foul on Mazzola a minute from the game's end and won the match. Herrera, he says, stirred up the atmosphere which produced these incidents. Meanwhile, at least Roma has had the guts and grace to organize a study group on such "invasions."

Formula One Teams to Talk Money With Each Circuit

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—The 1973 Formula One drivers' championship plan to negotiate appearance fees, prize money with individual prize circuit organizers, it was announced here tonight.

The Formula One Constructors' Association reached this decision after the financial deadlock which threatens this year's world championship series.

Far, the organizers of the "Libra" African, Argentinian and Italian formula one grand prix have agreed to pay \$110,000 (\$40,000) in prize money, but the Formula One Constructors' Association has offered only \$50,000 (\$134,000) a race.

At the formula one teams represented at tonight's meeting and, with the exception of the championship-winning team, said that they had been operating at a loss for several years.

Tyrell, in charge of the Ford team, said, "You

Come to the
flavor of
Marlboro



